

Bush Starting Trip With Bid in Bonn To Counter Soviet

By James M. Markham
New York Times Service
BONN — Vice President George Bush arrived here Sunday on the first leg of a seven-day West European tour that is aimed at countering a Soviet "peace offensive" and affirming the Reagan administration's commitment to arms control.

Mr. Bush's two-day stay in West Germany, which includes a stop in West Berlin Monday, is the most important and sensitive on his 12-day trip. He will also visit the Netherlands, Belgium, Italy, France and Britain, and will stop in Geneva to meet Soviet arms negotiators.

West Germany is swept up in a tense and extremely fluid parliamentary election campaign, and the outcome of the vote on March 6 could be significantly influenced by popular perceptions of Washington's attitude toward the Soviet Union and arms control.

Along with Italy, Britain, Belgium and the Netherlands, West

Germany is to receive a new generation of U.S. medium-range missiles if the Geneva talks with the Soviet Union remain stalled at the end of this year.

Opinion polls suggest that a majority of West Germans are anxious about the new missiles and hopeful of a Geneva accord. The opposition Social Democratic Party has made the missiles a central campaign issue, and has demanded that the United States match what it portrays as Soviet concessions at Geneva.

As the campaign has intensified, Chancellor Helmut Kohl has found himself caught between a wish to remain a steadfast U.S. ally and a concern that the Social Democrats will portray him as lacking commitment to arms reductions and a breakthrough in Geneva.

Like leaders in Britain and Italy, Mr. Kohl and his foreign minister, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, have recently shaded their support for the Reagan administration's so-called "zero option." This calls for the Soviet Union to dismantle an estimated 600 SS-20, SS-4 and SS-5 missiles aimed at Western Europe, in return, NATO would not deploy SS-20 cruise and Pershing-2 systems.

After some public floundering and contradiction, the Kohl government now argues that the zero option remains a desirable goal but that an immediate agreement that guaranteed medium-range parity between NATO and the Warsaw Pact might also be acceptable.

But, in an interview, one of Mr. Kohl's closest advisers said that the West German public had become confused by the complexities and technical details of the missile debate, and that the government was not hoping for a major departure from the zero option by Mr. Bush.

Rather, the aide insisted, Mr. Kohl believes that Mr. Bush could best capture the West German popular imagination by declaring forcefully that President Ronald Reagan is ready for a summit meeting with Yuri V. Andropov, the Soviet leader. Mr. Andropov has created a "peace offensive" since he took office in March 1982.

"It's enough to give the impression that the Americans are ready to go forward," said the adviser. "Our people are interested in détente with the Soviet Union. They are also interested in the friendship with France and the United States."

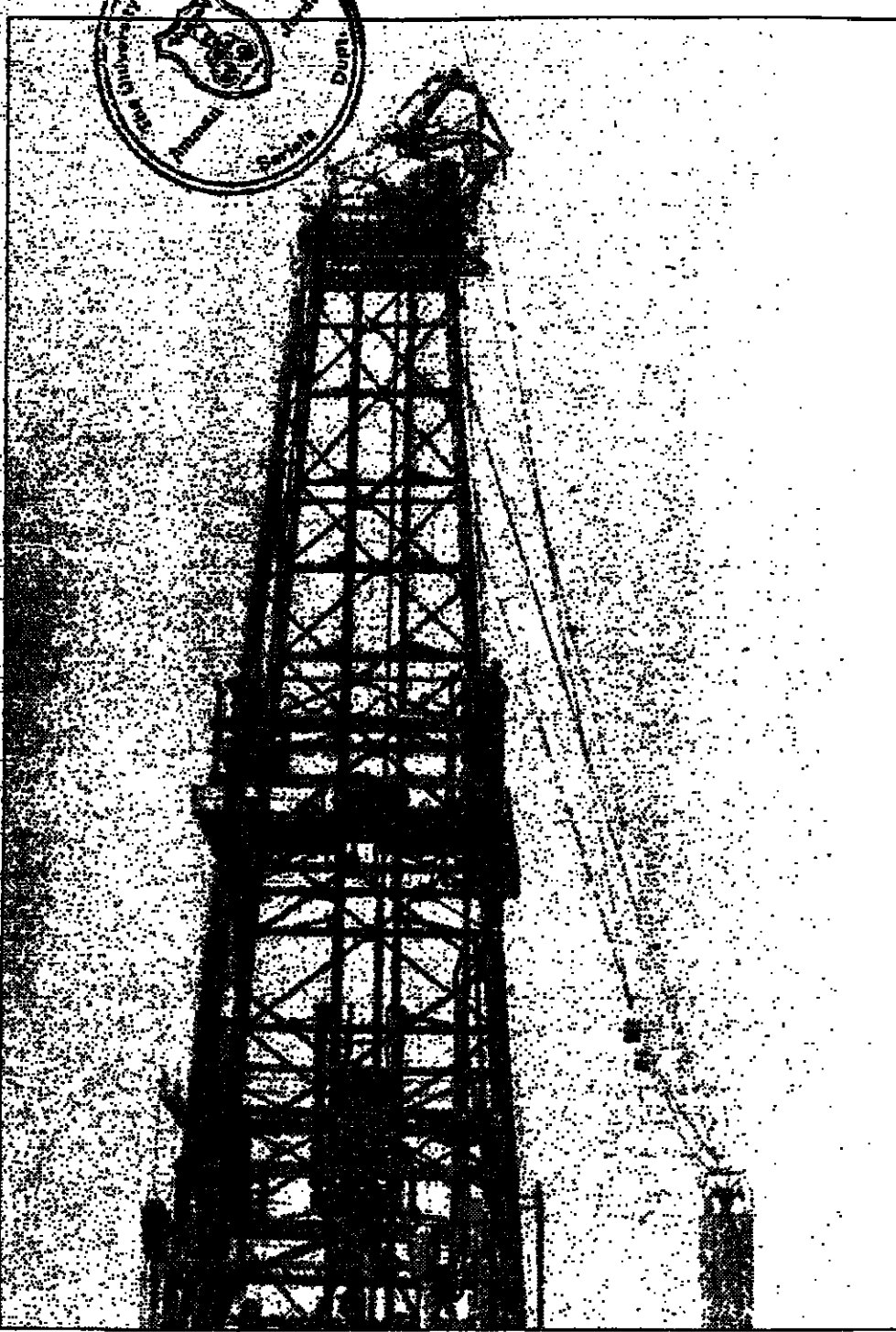
On a four-day visit here earlier this month, Andrei A. Gromyko, the Soviet foreign minister, expressed Moscow's interest in a summit meeting. Washington's position has been that a Reagan-Andropov encounter would need careful preparation.

For Mr. Kohl, a Bush endorsement of a summit would carry a personal bonus because the West German chancellor, in declarations here and on a visit to the United States in November, was the first Western leader to push publicly for such a meeting.

By contrast, an abrupt Reagan administration move from the zero option before March 6 could benefit Hans-Jochen Vogel, the Social Democratic candidate, who could claim to have bugged Washington into making concessions.

The Kohl adviser, who spoke on the condition that he not be identified, said it was more important for Mr. Bush to voice a readiness for a dialogue with the Soviet Union than to put forward specific proposals.

The adviser also said serious negotiations would not take place at Geneva until after the West German election. He voiced concern that the United States might make concessions now for the election, but that this might eventually weaken the Western strategic position. If Mr. Kohl were re-elected, the adviser predicted, the Russians would negotiate "more soberly" in Geneva.



A floating oil rig was still entangled Sunday in a cable car system above Singapore harbor after an accident in which seven persons died. Thirteen persons were rescued by helicopter.

7 Plunge to Death as Oil Rig Snags Singapore Cable Car; 13 Rescued

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
SINGAPORE — A floating oil rig under tow snagged an overhead tramway cable Saturday, hurling at least seven persons to their deaths in Singapore harbor. Army helicopters flying in darkness and high winds rescued 13 persons early Sunday from cable cars left dangling more than 100 feet (30 meters) above the water.

A police spokesman, Simon Cornelius, said the tower of the Panamanian-registered oil rig Envisat struck the cable at 6:08 P.M., jolting loose two cars that plummeted into the waters between Singapore and the resort island of Sentosa about half a mile away.

One of those saved, Stephen Wells, 22, a New Zealand serviceman, said: "It was a gut-wrenching experience for the first 15 minutes. But after a while, we got to laughing and joking to keep ourselves from panicking. When the fellow [helicopter rescuer] came around and put a sling around me, I was a little shaky."

Fred M. Kresser, 52, president of an American company, Pacific Construction, was killed aboard one of the two cars, a spokesman for the company said in Honolulu. Also killed was Fred Y. Kunitomo, an American friend of Mr. Kresser, who was in Singapore with Hawaiian Dredging, the spokesman said.

The dead included an Australian, aged 35, two Singaporeans and two unidentified women.

Police said attempts to free the tangled oil rig and raise the two snarled cable cars were continuing. A spokesman said rescue operations were delayed seven hours "because the wind force of the heli-

copters could have resulted in the suspended cars falling into the water.

Sim Kee Boon, a top official of the Communications Ministry, said, "It was a very difficult operation because of the darkness and the high winds."

A hospital official said the people rescued from the cable cars were in varying states of shock, some on the verge of hysteria.

The rescue helicopters worked in pairs, one training its searchlight on a tramway car while the other lowered a helmeted rescuer to open it. The cars could not be opened from the inside. The rescuer then was pulled up with one victim at a time.

Police said the rig, under contract to the Malaysian national oil company, Petronas, was under tow by four tugboats when it smashed into the tramway line.

An official statement said a full inquiry will be made into the cause of the accident, the first serious incident on the cable system since it began operation in 1974.

Senior U.S. and EC officials have repeatedly warned that failure to resolve the issue could bring a trans-Atlantic trade war. A warning was made earlier this month when the United States announced that it would subsidize sales of wheat flour to Egypt. Previously, European nations supplied two thirds of Egypt's wheat flour.

Mr. Baldridge declined to say whether the administration planned similar moves in other areas of the world, such as Latin America, where the Common Market and the United States intensively compete for farm export orders worth billions of dollars.

"I won't comment on how far we could go," Mr. Baldridge said, in a tone that appeared to be more conciliatory than previous statements by U.S. cabinet members. "We felt the Egyptian subsidy, he said, 'We felt

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than 30 infantry companies into Morazan. The scope of this operation, probably the biggest mounted by the army, has left government forces vulnerable to attack elsewhere.

The lieutenant colonel said the guerrillas had seized about a dozen contested villages in Morazan and had threatened to take the provincial capital of San Francisco Gotera, a perennial target.

U.S. Says Lebanon Talks Show No Breakthrough

By Bernard Gwertzman
New York Times Service

TOKYO — Secretary of State George P. Shultz said Sunday that after a weeklong review of the Middle East situation the Reagan administration sees no early breakthrough in the Lebanon troop withdrawal talks and has no formula to propose except continued perseverance at the negotiating table.

In a press conference aboard his Air Force plane flying here for the start of a 12-day Asian trip, Mr. Shultz also ruled out applying pressure on Israel to make concessions. Some White House officials have suggested a cut or suspension in aid to Israel if more flexibility is not shown, but Mr. Shultz said, "I don't think that forcing people to do things that they believe are against their interest produces lasting solutions to problems."

Mr. Shultz spent much of last week with Philip C. Habib, the special Middle East envoy, and other top aides in discussions of the impasse between Israel and Lebanon over an accord leading to an Israeli troop withdrawal. The Americans hope that would be followed by troop pullouts by Syria and the Palestine Liberation Organization as well.

An aide to Mr. Shultz said that Mr. Habib would return to the Middle East in about a week or two after taking care of some personal affairs at his home in California. He said that for the time being the administration feels that intense, but normal diplomacy will be more successful than any dramatic schemes.

Mr. Shultz, talking to reporters on the plane, ruled out a trip to the Middle East himself at this time, saying that there were excellent negotiators already involved.

"In Lebanon, our objectives are clear, and so are the difficulties of attaining them," Mr. Shultz said. "Up to this point, there is a pretty wide gap, I would say, between the conditions Israel feels she needs in order to withdraw and the conditions Lebanon feels are consistent with the emergence of a new Lebanon, sovereign and in control of its territory."

Mr. Shultz said, "I wish I could report there were breakthroughs in the offing."

"I'm sure there are, but I can't identify them," he said. It was evident that he felt Israel was the more recalcitrant and said that he did not believe it would produce a lasting solution "for Israel to force Lebanon to do something that Lebanon feels deeply is not in their interest," namely acceptance of political normalization at this time.

He said that the administration believed "the desirable objective is peace among Israel and all of its neighbors." But he said "the basic peace process" involves not only Israel's security, but "the legitimate concerns and rights of the Palestinians."

Mr. Shultz was careful to avoid leaving the impression that he felt there was no merit in the Israeli position. He said that although there was a wide gap between the Israelis and Lebanese, "people have to be their own judges of what their security demands, but we of course have our opinions and weigh in with them."

In his talks with Japanese officials, beginning on Monday, Mr. Shultz expects to have considerable discussion on security and arms control issues as well as trade questions. The Japanese want to be assured, U.S. and Japanese officials said in Tokyo, that the United States will not drop its so-called zero-zero option in talks with the Soviet Union on medium range missiles.

U.S. officials traveling with Mr. Shultz said that the concern of the Asians has been additional weight to those in Washington urging that the administration not depart from the zero approach.



Secretary of State George P. Shultz was greeted by Japan's foreign minister, Shintaro Abe, on his arrival in Tokyo on Sunday at the start of a tour of Asian countries.

Hussein Said to Review Stance on Peace Talks

By Jonathan C. Randall
Washington Post Service

AMMAN, Jordan — Despite recurring hints that he is ready to take Jordan into U.S.-sponsored Middle East peace talks, King Hussein is having second thoughts because of American inability to obtain Israel's military withdrawal from Lebanon, according to officials and diplomatic sources here.

Well-placed Jordanians and diplomatic sources emphasized that the king is likely to announce his intention to negotiate only if the United States first conclusively undoes its Middle East credibility by persuading Israel to withdraw from Lebanon.

The monarch's hesitation has developed despite the reported expectations of President Ronald Reagan that he would make known his negotiating intentions by March 1. A second trip to Washington was tentatively set for that month.

The king's announcement of his decision, made in a meeting with Jordanian local leaders on Jan. 10 on the eve of Mr. Habib's departure for the Middle East, was described by diplomatic sources as "the final scene of the last act" in Hussein's plan to marshal every opportunity and argument to force the PLO to join the negotiations on its terms and obtain active Arab support.

What the king was doing, in still inconclusive negotiations, was in effect asking the PLO leader, Yasser Arafat, to step aside and abandon the dream of an independent Palestinian state, Jordanians said.

The fact that Hussein is leaning in favor of joining in Mr. Reagan's peace initiative nevertheless is a clear contrast with his refusal in 1978 to join the U.S.-backed Camp David accord that eventually led to Egypt's separate peace with Israel.

His new thinking is said to reflect growing fears generated by the greatly accelerated pace of Israeli settlements in the occupied territories, the perceived threat of Israeli aggression against Jordan's East Bank and other threats to the kingdom that he has ruled for three decades.

By offering to negotiate in good faith — and with the hope of support from the Palestine Liberation Organization and moderate Arab countries — the king, according to Jordanian officials, wants to show that in the event of failure the blame should not be laid to the Ar-

abs, but to the Americans and Is-

raelis. The apparent failure of the special U.S. envoy, Philip C. Habib, to persuade Israel to withdraw from Lebanon has cast a pall on Washington's credibility, which has been damaged by the war in Lebanon and the increase in aid to Israel voted by Congress in December.

Jordanian officials said. Yet, as recently as Christmas, when Hussein returned from a visit to Washington, where he conferred with the president and other key officials, the monarch was evading confidence about U.S. determination to back him.

Hussein was so convinced by Mr. Reagan's personal commitment to bring about the removal of all foreign troops from Lebanon within two months, that he would make known his negotiating intentions by March 1. A second trip to Washington was tentatively set for that month.

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Salvadoran Troops Mass as Rebels Step Up Fight

By Juan M. Vasquez
Los Angeles Times Service

SAN SALVADOR — The guerrilla forces of El Salvador are posing the strongest military threat of their two-year campaign against the government in serious fighting concentrated in the northeastern province of Morazan.

The armed forces have responded by sending about 6,000 soldiers, including all three of their elite, U.S.-trained battalions, into the fighting in the hope of finally ending the guerrilla fighting.

"This is a critical action," a lieutenant colonel at military headquarters in San Salvador said. "The objective is to drive them out of there once and for all."

But analysts see this goal as difficult, if not impossible, to attain and some say it may be counterproductive even if it can be achieved.

The latest military campaign has diverted some attention from an important political development, a

defeat in the Constituent Assembly for Roberto d'Aubuisson, the president of the assembly and of the rightist party known by the acronym ARENA.

On the military side, many garrisons in the east have been practically emptied in order to put more U.S. aid to El Salvador may hang on a phrase, one deleted from a House resolution. Page 2.

than 30 infantry companies into Morazan. The scope of this operation, probably the biggest mounted by the army, has left government forces vulnerable to attack elsewhere.

The lieutenant colonel said the guerrillas had seized about a dozen contested villages in Morazan and had threatened to take the provincial capital of San Francisco Gotera, a perennial target.

The guerrillas began the offensive Jan. 8, when the army was paralyzed by a quarrel between the de-

fense minister, General José Guillermo García, and Lieutenant Colonel Sigfredo Osorio Pérez, commander of the garrison in the northern province of Cabañas, who refused to obey orders to leave the country on a diplomatic assignment.

It took the army about two weeks to respond to the guerrilla offensive and the fighting in Morazan is said to have resulted in substantial casualties and the surrender of some army soldiers. However, reliable figures are hard to come by.

Seizing the momentary advantage, the rebels occupied a number of villages, including La Palma and Tejuila, in the northeastern part of the country and others in Usulután province in the southeast.

On Wednesday night, they attacked the country's main garrison, a fort called San Carlos in the outskirts of San Salvador.

The good news is that the guerrillas were trying to take San Fran-

cisco Gotera and failed," a U.S. official said. "The bad news is that the army is now trying to pin a decisive blow on the guerrillas and they can't do it in a war like this."

U.S. Embassy officials believe that victory, if it comes, will be gradual and painfully slow, built upon a combination of small-unit, anti-guerrilla tactics and the creation of a base of rural political support.

The Salvadoran military prefers to rely on large-scale maneuvers designed to sweep guerrillas out of their strongholds. Such tactics often produce large civilian casualties and are often costly to the army.

A tally of death notices published in local newspapers in 1982 shows that at least 1,269 soldiers were killed last year and about 2,500 wounded.

The blow to Mr. d'Aubuisson came when a coalition led by the 24 Christian Democrats in the Constituent Assembly ignored a walkout by him and members of his party and voted to approve Na-

poleón Cardenas as the new minister of public health and social assistance.

The vote brought into question Mr. d'Aubuisson's authority and bolstered support for El Salvador's transitional president, Alvaro Alfredo Magaña, who had fired the previous minister, a member of ARENA, last month for refusing to carry out his orders.

U.S. officials appeared pleased at the turn of events. "D'Aubuisson has been significantly weakened," one said. "He lost a fight he had chosen to fight."

Julio Adolfo Rev Prendes, the Christian Democratic leader, said: "D'Aubuisson is more of a farce than a leader. He is struggling to keep the little power he has. D'Aubuisson is not the boss of the assembly or the boss of the nation."

U.S. officials believe that the significance of the conflict lies in the fact that it appears to be creating a climate where differences are resolved by traditional political methods.



Troops guard the Pan-American Highway, the only road linking the east of El Salvador to the rest of the nation since guerrillas bombed two bridges along the other main route.

Nigerian Exodus Grows As Frontier Crossing Is Opened by Ghana

SEME, Nigeria — The exodus of West Africans expelled from Nigeria accelerated dramatically Sunday, after Ghana opened a frontier crossing to allow its citizens to get home.

On Saturday, when Ghana announced that it would open the crossing at Aflao, on its border with Togo, more than 100,000 Ghanaians were waiting at Seme, a checkpoint on the Nigerian border with Benin. Ghana closed its land borders in September in an attempt to stop smuggling and currency trafficking.

By Sunday afternoon, a double line of vehicles that had stretched for more than a mile had vanished, as authorities in Benin allowed the Ghanaians to enter on the road home through Togo.

Previously, Benin had allowed in only small groups of the undocumented foreigners whom Nigeria had ordered to leave by Monday. The Benin officials had feared that, with the Ghanaian border closed, they might have to cope with vast numbers of stranded Ghanaians.

More than 400,000 people, the bulk of them Ghanaians, have passed through Seme. Ghanaian officials have said that as many as one million Ghanaians could be living in Nigeria, by far the largest foreign group affected by the expulsion order.

Ghana's reopening of its borders also led to a rush there from the port of Lagos, where tens of thousands of Ghanaians have been awaiting evacuation by sea.

There was no definite word on the arrival of ships from Ghana to help in the evacuation, and some people were selling their belongings to raise the fare to go home by road.

Earlier Sunday, a Nigerian radio broadcast warned that all Ghanaians had been ordered to leave the port "or face the consequences." But the order, the second in a week, produced little reaction among at least 100,000 Ghanaians at the port. "They have sent no one to clear us out, and until they do we will stay," said one.

Nigeria wanted the port cleared and the people to move to a special terminal at the airport in Lagos. About 1,000 people a day are leaving on special flights to Accra, Ghana's capital, but most people at the port cannot afford the fare, which is the equivalent of \$150.

Nigerian authorities will begin searches for illegal immigrants on Monday. But Interior Ministry officials have said people who are at recognized assembly points will not be arrested.

Among the others affected by the expulsion order are citizens of Chad, Togo, Benin, the Ivory Coast, Cameroon, Niger and Upper Volta. Ghana, Togo and Benin have set up emergency reception centers for their citizens, who emigrated to Nigeria in search of work.

Nigerian authorities, in announcing the order on Jan. 17, said the aliens had abused an agreement on freedom of movement in the Economic Community of West African States. They also said some of the foreigners had been involved in crime.

But analysts have attributed the decision to an effort to find jobs for citizens of Nigeria, which is in a recession brought on largely by the decline in international demand for its oil.

Western countries was "worth considering" for study and possible action in the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

The proposal, by Prime Minister Kaare Willoch of Norway, was first submitted to the OECD in Paris on Jan. 14. He reiterated the idea in Davos, drawing the support of several other Scandinavian ministers, as well as former Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of West Germany. France's finance minister, Jacques Delors, recently made a similar proposal in Paris.

However, Mr. Willoch acknowledged that high inflation or deficits have left "little room for maneuvering" in some countries, which Mr. Schmidt identified as France and the United States.

But the Norwegian leader contended that other nations could pursue joint expansionary policies. He and Mr. Schmidt, along with other ministers in Davos, said such a group of countries could include Japan, West Germany, Austria, Switzerland and possibly Britain.

Mr. Willoch recommended that a draft proposal for "concerted action aimed at a revival of the OECD economies" be ready for action at the May OECD ministerial meeting in Paris.

Mr. Baldrige was noncommittal in the interview, noting only that "there may be some individual countries which should pursue expansionary programs now, such as Japan, but I fear a concerted worldwide program would be like asking for a concerted program to create an inflationary spiral."

The OECD secretary-general, Emile van Lennep, who also is attending the Davos symposium, said that he had no immediate plans to act on the Norwegian proposal. But he said that detailed studies would be ready during the next few months for "some kind" of action at the ministerial meeting in May.

In a separate interview Sunday, New Zealand's prime minister, Robert D. Muldoon, said that while he was generally supportive of the Norwegian proposal, coordinated expansionary policies would fail without U.S. participation.

Commenting on other issues aired at the Davos symposium, Mr. Baldrige said that a Norwegian proposal to encourage concerted expansionary policies among key

Chinese Deny Giving Pakistan Atom Bomb Data

BEIJING — The Foreign Ministry has denied that China has provided information and blueprints to help Pakistan build nuclear weapons.

On Friday, the Washington Post quoted U.S. intelligence sources as saying China has given Pakistan design information that could give impetus to Pakistani efforts to develop nuclear weapons.

The Post's sources said the Chinese information could mean that Pakistan would not have to detonate a test weapon, which could lead to a cutoff of U.S. military aid. Pakistan has denied it is trying to develop a nuclear bomb.

On Saturday, a Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman rejected The Post report, saying in answer to a reporter's question that "no such thing of the sort" had taken place.

Spanish Anarchist Arrests

BARCELONA — The police in Barcelona and Valencia said Sunday they had arrested seven members of an anarchist group responsible for bank robberies, bombings, and an attempted jailbreak, and had discovered an arm cache and explosives in the principality of Andorra. In Logroño, northern Spain, a bomb destroyed the offices of a Basque bank on Sunday but caused no injuries, police sources said.



General Franco Angioni, third from left, the commander of the Italian contingent to the multinational peacekeeping force in Beirut, inspects the area where an Israeli soldier was killed in a guerrilla ambush on Sunday.

Beirut Shelled; Israeli Soldier Dies in Ambush

By Herbert Denton
Washington Post Service

BEIRUT — Shells and rockets pounded commercial and residential neighborhoods of East Beirut Sunday as Christian militiamen and Muslim Druze fighters in the hills overlooking the capital exchanged hundreds of rounds of artillery in the predawn darkness.

At least two persons were killed and there was scattered damage to buildings and cars in the worst bout of violence between Lebanese in Beirut since the Israeli invasion last summer.

Later Sunday, an Israeli soldier was killed and four others were wounded when rocket-propelled grenades were fired at their ar-

mored unit patrolling just south of the city.

State and privately owned Lebanese radio and television reported that the mother of a Lebanese Army colonel and another person were killed when the Israeli patrol retaliated by leveling a nearby two-story house with machine-gun fire and tank shells.

[The Associated Press reported that the Lebanese National Resistance Front, a group that supports the Palestine Liberation Organization, had claimed responsibility for the ambush and vowed to "continue the armed struggle until every inch where an Israeli soldier stands is liberated."

[An Israeli military spokesman said the attackers were operating

from an area that "in principle was supposed to be" under the control of the U.S. Marine contingent of the multinational peacekeeping force. Captain Dale Dye, a Marine spokesman, said, "There was no activity whatsoever in our area."

The day's incidents increased fears in the capital, where acts of violence are often followed by acts of revenge, that the fragile calm that has existed in recent months was deteriorating.

Druze militiamen fired more than 150 shells into the predominantly Christian eastern sector of the city and nearby suburbs. The Druze later said the shelling was in retaliation for the 500 rounds the Christians had fired into Muslim villages in the mountains, killing

one civilian and damaging mosques and many homes.

The only death from the shelling reported in East Beirut was Clothaire Semex, a 70-year-old French priest, who was struck at the Brothers of Lazarus chapel in the Ashrafieh neighborhood.

Christian militiamen said the Druze had been assisted in the battles by Syrian guns farther east in the mountains, but at a Druze command post in Choueifat, militiamen heatedly denied they had received help from the Syrians.

Police, meanwhile, said that the death toll had reached 30 in Friday's car-bombing of a building in eastern Lebanon, belonging to Yasser Arafat's al-Fatah Palestinian guerrilla group.

Japan Reportedly Nears Decision On Aid for Lebanon Peace Force

By Henry Scott Stokes
New York Times Service

TOKYO — The Japanese government is moving toward a decision to give up to \$20 million a year to help pay for the international peacekeeping force in Lebanon, Foreign Ministry sources said Sunday.

The request for funds for the 4,400-man force was made by U.S. Secretary of State George P. Shultz to Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone in Washington on Jan. 20.

Officials said a final decision has not yet been reached, but Mr. Nakasone is understood to have ordered a decision soon on the amount to be given as Mr. Shultz is visiting Tokyo now and is expected to pass through Tokyo again at the end of a 12-day tour of Japan, China and South Korea.

Officials declined over the weekend to confirm a Tokyo newspaper report that the government will give \$20 million a year to pay for a

1,000-man battalion in the American, French and Italian peacekeeping force.

But they said the Foreign Ministry is negotiating with the Finance Ministry for the money. Press reports said the Foreign Ministry accepted a cut in its initial request for funds.

A diplomat said: "We are taking this matter up seriously. . . . We are in the process of forming our response to this situation, but we have not yet arrived at a conclusion how much money is needed."

One reason the decision on the money could not be made at once is that Japan has not funded an international effort of this type since the end of World War II.

Joining in the peacekeeping effort in Lebanon is felt in Tokyo to involve setting a precedent for Japan to commit itself more deeply in international politics. Tokyo has previously pledged that the pacifist charter of 1947 implicitly prohibits

any military activities overseas or even financial aid for peace efforts.

Under Mr. Nakasone, such sentiments appear to have faded away. But the Japanese government may still ask, officials said, that funds be used for food, uniforms and medicine and not for ammunition or arms.

Officials said there is no question of Tokyo's sending troops to Beirut. Mr. Nakasone is said to believe that for Japan to send troops overseas for the first time in 37 years is out of the question, even for a peacekeeping force.

Meanwhile, the United States has advised Japan that Lebanon needs about \$15 billion to repair war damage and said aid would be welcome from Tokyo.

So far there have been no offers by Japan, and the Japanese government leans toward helping the peacekeeping force first, as a step that can be determined more quickly than aid.

Foes of Marcos, At Rally, Call for Free Elections

New York Times Service

MANILA — Opponents of President Ferdinand E. Marcos have called on him to permit free elections at a political rally of about 5,000 people.

The rally Saturday was organized by about 20 former leaders of legislative bodies that were abolished when martial law was imposed. City authorities had denied them a permit for the assembly.

Among those addressing the crowd was Jose B. Laurel, former speaker of Congress, who accused Mr. Marcos of betraying the nationalist aspirations of Filipinos. He challenged Mr. Marcos, who has been in power 17 years, to allow free elections and repeated opposition charges that the election held after the imposition of martial law in 1972 was rigged.

Another former senator, Rene Espina, warned of growing violence in various parts of the country because of the growth of rebel movements.

Hussein Said to Review Stance on Peace Talks

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an officials said, Mr. Arafat was being asked, in the words of a official, to accept "self-mutilation" for the greater good of preventing an Israeli takeover of the occupied territories.

With a similar mission in mind, Mr. Hussein in recent weeks traveled to Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Qatar and Oman, trying to line up support for the Reagan proposal to associate Jordan with the West Bank and Gaza.

Despite official Jordanian optimism, some observers in Amman noted a lack of enthusiasm, especially from the Saudi Arabians. As authors of the 1981 Fahd plan, which provided the main ingredients for the Arab League's reworked proposals at their summit in Fez, Morocco, last September, the Saudi Arabians apparently still favor a pan-Arab approach.

Both the Fahd and Fez plans call for an independent Palestinian state, which the Reagan initiative ruled out.

Banking sources have attributed

Saudi slowness in providing the Amman government with promised financial support in the past four or five months to their possible opposition to Hussein's approach. Jordan depends on Arab aid for more than half of its budget.

The United States, on the other hand, has employed a number of devices to press Hussein to join the negotiations, including the two letters from Reagan.

Their contents have not been made public, and Jordanian and U.S. officials even refused to acknowledge the existence of a second letter. They are believed to offer U.S. guarantees on the future of Jerusalem — which is claimed by Arabs and Israelis — and on freezing Israeli settlements in the occupied territories during the peace talks.

Jordanian officials also are worried about the social, economic and political effects of a massive influx of Palestinians leaving the West Bank in the face of Israel's settlements policy.

It was this pessimistic evaluation that prompted the king to favor the peace negotiations, as much to save the East Bank as to preserve what could be preserved in the occupied territories.

The exact state of ongoing Jordanian-PLO negotiations remains unclear despite optimistic, if vague, statements from both sides.

A member of the PLO executive committee said last week the PLO still wants to be represented formally in any peace negotiations. The king is said to insist on public PLO endorsement of the joint negotiating team. But Mr. Arafat may prefer tacit approval to avoid admitting that the PLO has been excluded from the proceedings if he finally gives in on eliminating formal PLO representatives.

If Mr. Arafat is unwilling or unable to reach agreement with Jordan, some Jordanian officials believe the king may try to form a negotiating team made up of West Bank residents, Gaza residents and Palestinians in the diaspora.

Jordanian concern about Arab

backing for even an agreement with the PLO was made clear by Crown Prince Hassan, who suggested in an interview that a special emergency Arab summit should be called to approve such a deal.

Bolivians Deny Nazi Is Charged

United Press International

LA PAZ — Authorities denied Friday that they had charged Klaus Barbie, a former Gestapo officer, with any crimes and said he could be released from jail "at any moment."

Federal prosecutors said they had only been investigating allegations that Mr. Barbie had trafficked in cocaine and organized paramilitary death squads in Bolivia. "At this time, no proof exists to be able to charge and submit him to another trial," said the prosecutor, Mario Rivero.

Mr. Barbie, 69, has been held since Tuesday, when he was arrested on grounds that he had failed to pay a \$10,000 debt to the state mining company. His extradition is being sought by West Germany. He is accused of being responsible for the death of a French resistance worker in Lyon, France, during World War II.

9 Journalists Killed In Peru Rebel Area

The Associated Press

AYACUCHO, Peru — Nine Peruvian journalists were killed in an area of Peru where guerrillas are active, the army command has reported.

The command said Saturday that the journalists apparently were mistaken for guerrillas by peasants near the village of Urchurucay, about 50 miles (80 kilometers) from Ayacucho. On Jan. 22, farmers in the area killed seven guerrillas with machetes.

WORLD BRIEFS

U.K. Water Workers Reject Offer

LONDON (AP) — Britain's 29,000 striking water and sewage workers have voted to continue a walkout that has disrupted supplies of water to an estimated 5.5 million people, strike leaders said.

The chief union negotiator, Ed Newall, said Saturday that rank file workers overwhelmingly rejected an independent mediator's call for a 7.3 percent wage increase spread over 16 months. He did not disclose exact vote totals in the balloting by local union chapters.

The strikers, who walked off the job Jan. 23, have demanded a 10 percent pay increase on average weekly earnings of £136 (\$209). Em em accepted the mediator's recommendation.

France and Britain to Discuss EC

PARIS (Reuters) — The French external relations minister, C. Cheysson, plans to fly to London Monday for what is likely to be a bargaining over the European Community budget.

His talks with Foreign Secretary Francis Pym and Sir Geoffrey F. Howe, the chancellor of the Exchequer, over repayments to Britain from its community budget contributions will be taking place in an atmosphere of tension.

Britain wants to settle swiftly a dispute that has held up a rebate: European Parliament for what Britain believes to be unfairly high contributions to the 10-nation community. The French, while agreeing a rebate, have rejected Britain's argument for a long-term cut in its contributions.

Mubarak Asks Investment in Egypt

NEW YORK (NYT) — President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt, on his visit to the United States, has appealed for increased American investment in his country.

Addressing a luncheon Saturday of the Egyptian American Chamber of Commerce and the Egypt-U.S. Business Council, Mr. Mubarak said: "There are no drastic changes of regulations" affecting business in Egypt. "We shall continue to stimulate foreign investment. Our door policy is here to stay."

The U.S. Department of Commerce estimates that the American investment in Egypt totals \$200 million, but Ahmed Zaki, director of the Egyptian American Chamber of Commerce, put the figure at about \$400 million and said it had been increasing in recent years. U.S. officials said Egypt particularly wants additional investment in manufacturing, particularly in textile plants, and in agriculture.

Navon Said to Reject Second Term

TEL AVIV (UPI) — President Yitzhak Navon of Israel told Prime Minister Menachem Begin on Sunday that he will not seek a second term, heightening speculation he might challenge Mr. Begin in the next parliamentary elections, Israel Radio said.

Mr. Begin, emerging from a 45-minute private meeting with Mr. Navon, said only that the Israeli president would make an official announcement about his future "very shortly." A spokesman for Mr. Navon said after the meeting the president might hold a press conference Tuesday or Wednesday.

The radio report did not say whether Mr. Navon, 61, would re-enter politics after his five-year term expires in May. New elections for the Knesset, or parliament, are not scheduled until 1985, but they could be called earlier.

Riots Mark N. Ireland Annivers

LONDON (AP) — Northern Ireland (AP) — After a night of rioting, 3,000 people marched peacefully through London Sunday to mark the anniversary of the so-called "Bloody Sunday," when British paratroopers shot and killed 14 Catholic civil rights marchers.

Fourteen bands led the parade, and 14 youths carried wreaths to the names of those who died. After the rally, a small group of began hurling rocks and bottles at police. But a police spokesman described the incident as "very minor" and said there were no injuries.

Earlier Sunday, rioters attacked security patrols with gasoline in the Bogside and Creggan sections of the city. A police spokesman said two buses were hijacked and set on fire in Bogside, where the event "Bloody Sunday" took place, but no casualties were reported.

Belgian Cabinet Split Over May

BRUSSELS (AP) — The Belgian government, meeting for a thirteenth day Sunday, remained deadlocked on the appointment of French-speaking mayor in a Dutch-speaking community of 4,000 residents.

Sources said that the mayoral appointment has split Prime Minister Wilfried Martens's Christian Democratic coalition partners along linguistic lines. That has fueled speculation of a crisis within the four-center-right coalition.

Interior Minister Charles-Ferdinand Nothomb, a French-speaking Christian Democrat, proposed Jos Happort, 35, as mayor of De 100 kilometers (62 miles) east of Brussels. Sources said Mr. Happort, a Dutch-speaking Christian Democrat, opposes Mr. Happort because of extremist views in the language issue.

For the Record

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan (Reuters) — The United Nations secretary for political affairs, Diego Cordovez, met President Babrak K. Karzai and Prime Minister Sultan Ali Khatmand on Saturday in Kabul, radio said. The radio, monitored in Islamabad, gave no details.

TRIESTE, Italy (UPI) — Customs officials seized 48 metric tons (short tons) of contraband cigarettes on a train from Romania on Sunday. The officials said the cigarettes, estimated to be worth about \$4 on the southern Italian black market, were hidden in bags pur containing coal.

U.S. Aid to El Salvador May Hang on a Phrase

By Raymond Bonner
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A new fight is developing over aid to El Salvador, with the House, Senate and State Department all disputing the amount that each of the others contends Congress authorized for that country.

The drafters of the legislation in the House insisted in interviews that only \$40 million in economic support funds was appropriated for El Salvador. But their Senate counterparts were equally emphatic that the amount was \$95 million.

Adding to the confusion, El Salvador's ambassador to Washington, Ernesto Rivas Gallant, said Friday that the State Department had advised the Salvadoran government that the figure was \$105 million.

"If they try to get more than \$40 million, there will be major repercussions," said Edwin F. Powers, senior staff member of the House Foreign Operations subcommittee, which is the starting point in the House for all foreign aid appropriations.

If El Salvador succeeds in getting more, it appears that much of the credit will go to the country's Washington lobbyist, Denis M. Neill, who outlined his strategy in a memorandum to Mr. Gallant.

The dispute focuses on a continuing resolution passed the special session in December because Congress did not pass a foreign aid bill last year, a continuing resolution was necessary to continue foreign aid. In January, the House passed a resolution to continue foreign aid, but the Senate has not yet acted on it.

Mr. Powers said that he was aware that any phrase had been used. Moreover, he said, and his counterpart on the Foreign Operations subcommittee, had agreed that El Salvador be entitled to no more than \$40 million. The State Department given its "tacit acceptance" said.

Efforts to get the Senate's version were unsuccessful. The Senate subcommittee member with whom Mr. Powers had dealt disrupted Mr. P. account.

هكمان الأهل

White House Forced to Change Its Tone Amid Evidence of Economic Mistakes

By Leonard Silk

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — President Ronald Reagan's second State of the Union Message, delivered to Congress last week, and his Budget and Annual Economic Report, to be presented this week, are efforts by the administration to change its tone and correct some of the mistakes it made during its first two years.

The changes were forced on the administration by the evidence of those mistakes. The economy is in the deepest slump since World War II, with 12 million workers on the unemployment rolls and a couple of million more discouraged to go on looking for work. Inflation is the worst since the Depression. The prospective budget deficit for the current fiscal year is estimated at \$208 billion, with a string of big deficits to come. There is a loss of U.S. competitiveness in world markets and, at the crux of political-economic decision making, a loss of Republican congressional seats and gubernatorial mansions in the 1982 midterm election and the threatened loss of the White House in 1984.

In his address to Congress, Mr. Reagan acknowledged his economic concerns. "The state of our union is strong," he said, "but our econ-

omy is troubled. For too many of our fellow citizens this is a painful period. We must all do everything in our power to bring their ordeal to an end."

And, pursuing that theme in the one statement that provoked wide applause — wide because the Democrats had decided to dramatize

NEWS ANALYSIS

what they see as a significant ideological change — Mr. Reagan declared: "We in government must take the lead in restoring the economy."

Were those changes primarily of tone or substance?

Mr. Reagan clearly had changed his tone. He was taking a conciliatory, bipartisan approach to Congress, recognizing the need to mend fences, and not only with Democrats. Many rebellious Republicans, including moderates and conservatives, are upset by the economic and political results of his first two years in office. In short, the normal forces of democratic politics seemed to be moving a sharply ideological administration toward an effort to recapture the support of a broader constituency.

In Congress, Mr. Reagan would need that support to succeed in making the midcourse

correction — a "recalibration," as Martin S. Feldstein, chairman of his Council of Economic Advisers, called it in a recent interview — that might enable him to get home free with an economic recovery lasting at least through 1984 and without making major changes in his overall goal of reducing taxes, shrinking the social and regulatory role of the government and expanding its military budget.

But he had to give a little ground to his opponents and critics, including some within his own administration. Details of the Reagan budget broke just before the weekend. They showed a proposed \$848.5 billion in spending for fiscal 1984, an increase of \$43.5 billion from 1983 that would leave a \$189 billion deficit — assuming that the administration got \$43 billion in "savings" that it will be seeking from Congress.

Three-quarters of the increase in spending would go to the military, with defense going up from \$208.9 billion in 1983 to \$238.9 billion in 1984 and \$277.5 billion in 1985. That includes cuts of \$8 billion each year, which is unlikely to appease his critics. Under the Reagan plan, military spending would go up 9 percent next year, after allowing for inflation; at the same time, Mr. Reagan is proposing to cut domestic outlays by 3 percent after inflation.

His so-called freeze on social programs would trim \$19 billion for 1984. He assumes Congress will enact the recently proposed six-month delay on Social Security cost-of-living increases, for a \$12 billion saving. He also proposes to extend the cost-of-living freeze to Supplemental Security Income, Railroad Retirement, Veterans Pensions, food stamps and child nutrition. Farm price supports, which could top \$18 billion this year, would be frozen for a year, at a savings estimated at \$3.1 billion. And the administration is backing a plan to cut health care costs, with a freeze on payments to doctors and hospital reimbursement under Medicare.

With all these cuts in social programs — cuts that are likely to provoke attacks on the "equity issue" — Mr. Reagan says he is determined to hold on to the third year of the cut in personal income taxes voted in 1981 and to the provision in that bill that indexes taxes, starting the following year, to offset future inflation. But recognizing that the deficits in later years may be too huge for economic stability, especially if recovery is reasonably strong, the administration's budget plan also proposes a "standby" package of tax increases starting in late 1985, if the budget deficit exceeds 2.5 percent of the Gross National Product.

Even assuming Congress gives the president what he is proposing, not much deficit shrinking is likely in the next two years. The administration projects that this year's \$208 billion deficit would come down to \$189 billion in 1984 and then go up to \$194 billion in 1985. Only in the three succeeding years would the deficit come down more sharply, to \$117 billion in 1988.

On the basis of the administration's cautious growth projections — 1.4 percent in 1983, 3.9 percent in 1984, then 4 percent annually — unemployment is expected to average 10.7 percent this year, barely below the December 1982 rate of 10.8 percent, and to come down only gradually to 6.6 percent in 1988. From the 1940s to the 1970s, "full employment" was considered the equivalent of an unemployment rate of 4 percent. Mr. Reagan's economists now regard the "noninflationary" unemployment rate — one that will make the coming expansion "sustainable" — as between 6 percent and 7 percent.

Under the Reagan plan, the main move toward creating more jobs would come from the administration's fiscal policy and the Federal Reserve's monetary policy. Immediately, however, the administration is pushing a stimulative policy for recovery that promises to continue well into the 1984 presidential election year.

Paul A. Volcker, chairman of the Federal Reserve, told Congress this month that monetary policy, too, is pushing for recovery.

With this twin thrust, America is indeed likely to be "on the mend" during the second two years of Mr. Reagan's term. And, internationally, the administration will be pressing as well on its industrial allies, especially Japan, to open its markets more widely to U.S. goods and to restore what the president called "sustained non-inflationary growth" in the world economy, and on Congress, for a military budget to back a "realistic military strategy" to deal with the Soviet Union.

In the budget for 1984, the year made famous more than three decades ago by George Orwell, the United States, as the leader of Orwell's first great power, "Oceania," indeed confronts the two other great powers he foresaw: Eurasia and Eastasia. In the real 1984, the threat from Eurasia, the Soviet bloc, is military. That from Eastasia, led by Japan, is economic.

As he struggles to bring new order to his economic and military strategies, Mr. Reagan is seeking to deploy Oceania's resources against both these great powers. The budgetary issue, on which the nation focused last week, is whether those resources might be overstrained.

Democrats Said to Consider Opposition to Arms Nominee

By Walter Pincus

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Democrats on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee are to meet this week to determine whether they will oppose, as a group, the nomination of Kenneth L. Adelman to head the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, according to a Democrat on the panel.

The meeting was set, the senator said, because Mr. Adelman's performance at his confirmation hearing Thursday was considered "appalling" by several Democrats. Before the session, the senator said, no Democrat on the committee "had strong feelings" about the nominee, except Alan Cranston of California, who was critical of him.

The panel's chairman, Charles H. Percy, Republican of Illinois, announced, meanwhile, that he

would suspend final action on the nomination until the Reagan administration gives him a "date certain" by which it will deliver its final recommendations on modifying two agreements with the Soviet Union, the threshold test-ban treaty of 1974 and the nuclear-test treaty of 1976.

Under the treaties, the two sides agreed to limit underground nuclear detonations of weapons and peaceful devices to less than 150 kilotons, the equivalent of 150,000 tons of TNT.

Both sides have pledged to honor the agreements, although the Senate has not ratified either.

Mr. Percy has been trying since 1981 to get the administration to send the agreements to the Senate for ratification. In July, President Ronald Reagan announced that he would seek amendments to strengthen the treaties' verification

provisions, but the amendments have not been proposed.

A Senate source said Friday that Mr. Percy "lost his patience" Thursday when Mr. Adelman said that he did not know if he could get a decision by the administration on the treaties.

"There is no one within the administration who wants to champion either treaty," an administration official said Friday in explaining the delay.

Meanwhile, according to sources, a battle has been going on within the administration, with one group seeking to do away with the threshold agreement in order to test higher-yield weapons, and another group wanting to improve the treaty's on-site verification provisions. The latter group believes the Soviet Union has been violating the kiloton limitations.

The sources said Pentagon and Department of Energy officials are among the group that wants the threshold agreement to lapse so there can be a test of the MX missile warhead, which has a yield of more than 400 kilotons. The warhead is based on a design that was tested before the kiloton limitation took effect. Some nuclear scientists believe that, because of design changes, the yield cannot be certified without a new test at the warhead's full power.

The State Department spokes-

man, John Hughes, said Friday that a decision on the improvements needed to make the treaties acceptable would be ready "in the near future."

The amendments will require Soviet agreement, an official said. On Friday, the United States rejected a Soviet proposal for a nuclear-free zone in central Europe as being unrealistic and not contribut-

ing to security and stability in Europe.

The Soviet Union said the proposal may be included in negotiations now taking place in Vienna.

At the confirmation hearing Thursday for Mr. Adelman, who is the deputy U.S. representative to the United Nations, Mr. Cranston described him as "clearly a novice in the arms-control field."

Mr. Adelman said that he had not thought about whether a limited nuclear war could occur or how he would respond if the Soviet Union proposed a verifiable treaty that called for the elimination of nuclear weapons.

One senator said his colleagues had been "shaken" by Mr. Adelman's performance.

The committee has scheduled another session with Mr. Adelman on Thursday.

New Storms Threaten California Coast

The Associated Press

LOS ANGELES — New storms were backed up over the Pacific "from here to Japan," threatening another week of the heavy weather that has killed 11 persons along the California coast, according to Richard Wagoner of the National Weather Service.

The fourth in a series of storms that has caused nearly \$71 million damage on the coast blew itself out Saturday as more homes collapsed into the rampaging surf.

Twenty-five homes have been destroyed and 3,528 damaged statewide since the storms began last week, said Anita Garcia of the state Office of Emergency Services.

Nearly 2,000 coastal residents were evacuated during the week, many seeking refuge in 18 Red Cross centers, she said. Most were back home after the fourth storm, a bit milder than had been feared, ended dry early Saturday.

Protesters Want Miami Police Chief Fired in Killing That Led to Riot

By Edward Cody

Washington Post Service

MIAMI — Demonstrators confronted Miami's mayor Saturday with demands that he dismiss the police chief on grounds of racism and prosecute an officer whose shooting of a black youth set off street violence last month.

The demands at a special city commission meeting marked the most dramatic moment so far in a monthlong debate over how to prevent recurrence of the two days of racial unrest in Overtown, an area a few blocks from central Miami. One person was killed and more than 40 were arrested in those disturbances.

The meeting followed a six-mile (9.6-kilometer) protest march by about 150 demonstrators that began at a video games arcade where the shooting occurred Dec. 28, and ended at City Hall.

The protesters provided Miami and its leaders with a reminder that, despite civic euphoria over the Dolphins' participation in the Super Bowl football game Sunday, the Overtown disturbances remain a bitter memory in the dilapidated neighborhood where they broke out.

"What do we want?" the marchers chanted. "Justice, justice."

Ray Fauntroy, local leader of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, a civil rights group, asked Mayor Manuel A. Ferra for action on demands that the police chief, Kenneth J. Harms, who is white, be dismissed and that Luis Alvarez be indicted for shooting Nevell Johnson Jr., a 20-year-old black whose death topped the violence.

Mr. Fauntroy's demand was

backed by a dozen other speakers who accused the city government of tolerating brutality against blacks and covering up for police crimes.

The city manager, Howard Gary, who is black, reminded the protesters that the state attorney alone has authority to determine whether Mr. Alvarez should be indicted. The city has conducted an investigation, he said, and State Attorney Janet Reno has promised a decision within two weeks.

"There has been no whitewash," Mr. Gary said. "There will be no whitewash."

Mr. Gary said he has chastised Mr. Harms for referring to "hoodlums" during the unrest. But he reaffirmed earlier refusals to dismiss him. Mr. Ferra said the city charter makes Mr. Gary the only official empowered to fire him.

Earlier this month, Mr. Ferra, while praising Mr. Harms on some questions, wrote a memorandum to the city commission that also accused him of doing too little to increase the police department's "sensitivity to minority and human issues."

When Mr. Ferra's criticisms became public, Mr. Harms said he pleads "not guilty to the issue of insensitivity." He added: "The community is going through a lot of aggravation. We don't need to be abused."

The Overtown violence broke out minutes after Mr. Alvarez shot and killed Mr. Johnson. Before it was over two days later, another black youth had been shot eight times and killed by police, allegedly for looting, and about 45 people

mostly young Overtown blacks, had been arrested.

The police said Mr. Alvarez and his partner, Luis Cruz, had seen a gun in Mr. Johnson's belt and were seeking to disarm him. First indications were, police spokesmen said, that Mr. Alvarez's revolver was fired accidentally. According to the police account, Mr. Alvarez said he saw Mr. Johnson make a sudden movement, as if he were trying to draw the gun.

By the time the street violence subsided, it had become known that Mr. Alvarez and Mr. Cruz were outside their assigned patrol area during the arcade visit. Mr. Harms described this as a violation of police procedure.

Since then, Mr. Alvarez, citing advice of his lawyer, has refused to testify to investigators on how he fired the fatal shot. He has been relieved of duty, with pay, pending the outcome of the investigation. Mr. Cruz was relieved from duty two weeks ago, after a superior officer discovered him secretly recording his conversation with a device hidden under his uniform.

Bomb Explosion in N.Y.

Reuters

NEW YORK — A bomb explosion in the New York City borough of Staten Island on Saturday caused extensive damage to a two-story building housing an office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the police said. There were no injuries. An organization calling itself the Revolutionary Fighting Group claimed responsibility. The police said they had no information on the group.

U.S. Studies Bases as Housing for Poor

By Robert C. Toch

Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — Under orders from the White House, the Department of Defense and other federal agencies are examining the feasibility of housing some of the nation's poor and homeless in unused or underused government facilities.

"Some responses are already back, and we expect to examine them and discuss the possibilities here next week," Mort Allen, deputy presidential press secretary, said when he was asked about the plan.

Mr. Allen said the proposal originated with a group of private charities which suggested the idea to the President's Task Force on Private Sector Initiative. The task force seeks greater participation of private businesses and agencies in such areas as welfare with the goal of supplementing or replacing federal programs with private efforts.

President Ronald Reagan's request before Christmas that small companies across the United States hire one or two unemployed persons was an example of the task force's work. Another was Mr. Reagan's recent appearance on television in support of TV "job fairs" in which potential employers and unemployed individuals are brought together as a public service by television stations.

The military services are in the process of identifying camps and bases that might be used to house the homeless. One department official said it was "a sticky issue," because federal appropriations for the armed services cannot be used without a special congressional exemption. Problems involved in permitting access to military installations by civilians without security clearances also must be solved, he said.

However, U.S. military bases

were used to house some of the almost one million refugees who fled from Cuba in the spring of 1980, which indicates that such problems are not insurmountable.

It was not known how many persons would be candidates for such housing and care. Who would provide transportation to the camps and necessary services, including food and medical care, were among the questions being explored, an official said.

Mr. Reagan, appearing briefly at a White House luncheon attended by administration officials and reporters Friday, said he recently had taped a talk for five television stations publicizing the "job fairs."

"The next day they got jobs for 5,200 people," Mr. Reagan said he was told. "All over the country local television stations are going to do the same thing."

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Naples Resisting Organized Crime

Marches, Strikes Protest Camorra's Violent Influence

By Don A. Schanche
Los Angeles Times Service

NAPLES — "We're fed up. The city is on fire with exasperation," said the burly Neapolitan driver, pointing from his taxicab window down deserted streets where not a single coffee bar, restaurant, store or small business was open.

"Naples has finally finished with being walked over by the criminals," Bishop Antonio Riboldi said.

Both men spoke with deep satisfaction — and hope — about the unparalleled public outrage in the Naples area for the past two months against the local Mafia-like criminal organization, the Camorra.

For two days last week, almost every artisan and commercial operation in Naples and more than a dozen surrounding towns shut down to protest the mob extortionists who collect an estimated \$2 billion a year from activities ranging from big-time drug traffic to petty shakedowns.

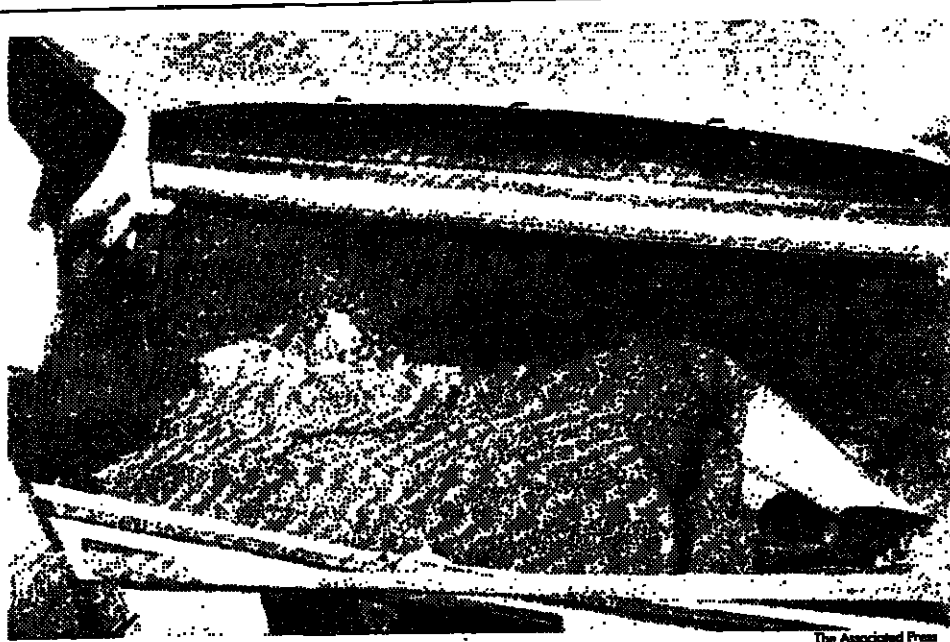
Twice since last month, about 15,000 young people, most of them university and secondary school students, marched on the medieval castle of Don Rafael Cutolo, a mob boss, in the Camorra-controlled town of Ottaviano on the slopes of nearby Mount Vesuvius.

Like the better-known Mafia in Sicily, to which it is loosely tied, the Camorra makes life hell for the citizens who have been forced to live with it.

"Almost everyone has been forced to pay 'protection' by the extortionists," said Sergio Capoece, secretary general of the shopkeepers' association that called the two-day protest strike last Wednesday and Thursday. "The situation has reached completely unbearable proportions."

In addition to the extortion racket, Camorra mobsters control as much of Italy's drug traffic as the Mafia does in Sicily, hold heavy investments in the local construction industry and run huge commercial networks specializing in contraband commodities.

According to Judge Italo Barbi-



Guerrillas Kill Italian Guard

The body of Germana Stefanini, 57, a guard at Rebibbia Prison, was found in the trunk of a parked car, above, in the southern part of Rome after leftist guerrillas kidnapped her. Police said Saturday that the guard was killed with one pistol shot to the head on Friday. The killing was claimed by the Armed Proletariat Power. The Rome newspaper *Il Messaggero* published a picture, right, found near the car, of a "peoples trial" conducted by the guerrillas at her apartment.



Brandt, Kohl Reflect On Hitler's Accession

United Press International

BERLIN — West Germany must always remember its past to secure its future, Willy Brandt, the Social Democratic Party leader and former chancellor, said Sunday in a ceremony marking the 50th anniversary of Hitler's accession to power.

Mr. Brandt said that Germany would be lost if it attempted to run away from its Nazi past. "To forget would be to fundamentally damage our future," he said in the ceremony at the Reichstag in West Berlin.

Germany could not simply wipe away 12 years of its history under Nazi rule and pretend it did not happen, he said. "I say to all young people distrust all those who invite us to forget our history or flatter us. The danger lies in silence, which would provide a hiding for the guilty and rob us of the weapons we need to make a future."

Chancellor Helmut Kohl, in a long speech at the same ceremony that sketched the events leading up to the accession of Hitler, the beginning of dictatorship and the world war, laid heavy emphasis on the grief Germans felt about the Nazi period.

"We are moved with grief for the victims, the cities and the countries laid waste, the murdered, the maimed, the fallen, grief over the damage to European peace, grief about the divided German nation," Mr. Kohl said.

He said that military victory during the war was followed by the mass murder of millions of European Jews. "How many tears, how

much sorrow was caused. How many prayers and dearest wishes rose to heaven as inhumanity triumphed... The name of Germany was disgraced before the eyes of humanity," Mr. Kohl said.

More than 50,000 people demonstrated Saturday on the eve of the anniversary, marching through West Germany's major cities.

In East Berlin, thousands of Germans led by the Communist Party leader, Erich Honecker, marked the date by laying wreaths on the memorial on Unter Den Linden in memory of the victims of fascism and the 50 million dead of World War II, the official press agency, ADN, said.

Rise in Poll Buys Bundestag Hopes of Genscher's Party

By James M. Markham
New York Times Service

BONN — The small Free Democratic Party, junior partner in the governing coalition, ended a two-day congress Sunday buoyed by opinion polls that for the first time show it winning almost enough votes to remain in the Bundestag, the country's parliament, after the March 6 elections.

The two days of speechmaking and deliberations in the southern city of Freiburg appeared to have smothered the quarrels between the party's right and left wings that marred a similar gathering in West Berlin in November.

The Free Democrats' morale and public standing dipped precipitously after the party abandoned Chancellor Helmut Schmidt in September, bringing Chancellor Helmut Kohl and his conservative Christian Democrats to power in a parliamentary switch. Many left-wingers left the liberal Free Democratic Party in protest.

In a keynote speech at Freiburg, Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the party chairman, sharply attacked the opposition Social Democrats and warned that an alliance between them and the radical Green party would lead West Germany on a neutralist course out of the Atlantic alliance.

But he also argued the need for the Free Democrats to balance the coalition against elements in the Christian Democrat party that opposed détente with communist Europe and wanted "to turn back the wheel of history."

Mr. Genscher was alluding to the right-wing Bavarian leader, Franz Josef Strauss, who has undisputed aspirations to supplant him as foreign minister.

Mr. Genscher charged that the Social Democrats were willing to accept a Soviet monopoly of medium-range nuclear missiles aimed at Western Europe while obliging NATO to abandon its efforts to make this threat. "That would not create conditions for peace in Europe, but would uncouple Western

Rigid Sofia Becoming A Major Center for Drug, Arms Smuggling

By Henry Kamm
New York Times Service

SOFIA — Sofia, known as one of the most restrictive Communist capitals, has in recent years gained the paradoxical reputation of also being one of the focal points of high-living international crime syndicates.

Until recently that was common knowledge only among those specialists in other countries whose expertise concerns illegal traffic in narcotics and arms, as well as smuggling in nonlethal commodities. Now, with investigations into reports that this international underworld may have been involved with Mehmet Ali Agca in a plot to kill Pope John Paul II, some information is becoming available.

American, Turkish and Western European specialists have, over the years, compiled a body of evidence and information indicating that Sofia, situated on the principal land route from Europe to Turkey and the Middle East beyond, is a major center where merchants and agents, couriers and carriers, meet, strike a deal, and dispatch the goods.

The merchandise is varied — heroin from poppies grown in the wild mountains of Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Iran destined for Western Europe, arms and ammunition, mainly from communist countries, for the Middle East, Turkey, and terrorists in Western Europe; American and Western European cigarettes with many destinations; watches, tape recorders, cameras, and electronic toys headed for the Middle East.

The large fleets of trucks that carry the produce and fruits, in which the Balkan countries are rich, to the prosperous societies of Western Europe are the principal conveyances; but ships from Black Sea ports, and trains, carry their share.

Whenever diplomatic, narcotics, and customs officials from other countries raise the issue, Bulgaria protests its unawareness, requests specific information and, by and large, according to such officials, does little to intervene. As a result, governments with an interest in interdicting the illicit commerce have concluded that Bulgaria, which has always maintained notable control over its territory and all who live or travel within it, is allowing the traffic to flourish.

The reasons for that are the subject of much speculation. They are evidently political in the case of arms shipments to organizations that Bulgaria supports. Israeli intelligence officials assert that 80 percent of the huge hoard of weapons and ammunition that its army captured from the Palestine Liberation Organization in Lebanon reached there from the Bulgarian port of Varna.

Many diplomats also attribute Bulgaria's suspected tolerance of the narcotics traffic to political motivation. They believe that Bulgaria, as the Soviet Union's most faithful follower, considers that anything bad for the West, such as drug addiction among its youth, is good for the Soviet bloc.

Corruption is another possible reason speculated upon, and some diplomats believe that Bulgaria and other communist countries are critically short of convertible currencies tolerate the illegal activities

and trafficking in return for a part of the profits.

Most of the Western press representations to Bulgaria are they supply intelligence that enable Bulgaria to intervene.

Teodor Zvetkov, chief of a smuggling section of the customs service and the principal of Western narcotics complained that the United did not provide useful information, a contention denied by U.S. officials here and elsewhere.

He said in an interview the U.S. ambassador, Robert L. complained to him last July the Hotel Vitosha-New Otani meeting place of smugglers urged the authorities to take action. "He had no facts," Mr. Zvetkov declared.

Mr. Zvetkov also said that were no undercover agents which suspects, a surprising ment in a nation known for its quiet and obvious surveillance diplomats and journalists.

"We do not believe the U.S. need help from the States to learn what third-nationals resident in Sofia, doing," the U.S. ambassador described the flow of narcotics intelligence to Bulgaria as "way street."

Narcotics specialists are, ering the possibility that B may use intelligence from it to help, rather than hind, traffic. This may eventually the flow of especially sensitive information to Sofia from V authorities.

Turkish officials said six major Turkish smugglers may operate from here. A black market that offers as triple the official rate for money allows smugglers their agents and carriers cheaply but in high style in the at the Vitosha's (19th floor) no — with \$5 minimum — the blackjack tables.

Senior Interior Ministry in Bonn said Palestinian agents often served as couriers from here to West Germany, Europe's major drug. The Vitosha, an affiliate New Otani Hotel, one of largest, is a meeting place for Arabs, both its occupants many who spend long hours vast lobby.

Since Bulgaria last maintained a longtime resident Celenk, a Turkish businessman wanted by Italy on suspicion complicity in the attempt to assassinate the pope and by Turkey connection with arms, fiscal, and currency offenses, have noted the suddenness from the hotel of many suspected traffickers and who used to make little hide their weapons while in the public rooms.

Among the missing are Yugoslavians, an Arab, Sr. believed to have moved to communist countries, other Arab world.

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Lisbon's Crisis Stalls Base Talks With U.S.

By John Darnton
New York Times Service

LISBON — Portugal's government crisis has stalled negotiations with the United States on the status of a strategic air base in the Azores and on a U.S. request for its first military installations on the Portuguese mainland.

The four-year lease of the Lajes Air Base in the Azores, regarded by U.S. military experts as an important refueling stop for planes sent to Europe, the Middle East and Africa, expires Feb. 4. If, as seems likely, a renewal agreement is not ready then, an extension of one year can take effect.

With a caretaker government in charge, negotiations for mainland installations are more problematic. According to official Portuguese sources, Washington has asked permission to build a satellite-tracking station and to use several bases on the mainland in exchange for more military aid.

Under the current agreement the United States gave Portugal \$60 million in military aid. In a related agreement it has also given \$80 million in economic aid in the past four years to the Azores, a mid-Atlantic archipelago first used by bases by the British in World War II. President Ronald Reagan is expected to increase military aid to Portugal to \$90 million this fiscal year, a 50 percent increase.

Prime Minister Francisco Pinto Balsemão's resignation in December, because of fighting in his rightist parliamentary coalition, plunged the country into political uncertainty. President Antonio Ramalho Eanes has called an early general election and has asked the caretaker government to remain in power.

A new five-year agreement that gives the United States the right to station 12,000 military personnel at four bases in Spain was signed in July 1982 by the previous government but has not been ratified by the Spanish parliament. The Socialist government has indicated a willingness to follow through on it provided some modifications are made. Most of them refer to provisions in the draft agreement tied to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. The new government has frozen Spain's integration into the military structure of NATO while it examines the question of whether or not to join the alliance.

Mitterrand Uses Morocco Trip to Soothe Relations

The Associated Press

PARIS — President François Mitterrand returned here Sunday after an official visit to Morocco aimed at easing Moroccan fears about French-Algerian ties and soothing resentment over the French Socialist Party's criticism of Morocco's human rights record.

During the three-day visit, Mr. Mitterrand stressed his country's close historical and economic links with its former Moroccan colony and emphasized France's respect for Morocco's right to an independent internal and foreign policy.

Mr. Mitterrand avoided mention, at least in public, of political prisoners in Morocco. Amnesty International contends there are "several hundred" such prisoners, and a national secretary of France's Socialist Party, Jacques Huettinger, wrote an article published during Mr. Mitterrand's visit that accused King Hassan II of imprisoning political opponents.

The French president also said that France would never try to act as a mediator between Morocco and Algeria unless formally requested to do so by both governments. There has been concern in the Moroccan capital of Rabat over the gradual rapprochement between France and Algeria since the French Socialists came to power in the spring of 1981.

UN Drug Panel Find Production, Use Growing

By Bernard D. Nossiter
New York Times Service

UNITED NATIONS, New York — The production and use of illegal drugs is growing throughout most of the world, breeding violent crime and threatening political stability, a United Nations agency reported.

The International Narcotics Control Board in Vienna warned that the vast sums earned from the traffic swamped the resources devoted to suppressing it. Although governments have increased their cooperation to curb the trade, the study said, they have simply inspired smugglers to find "more ingenious methods and new routes."

The board singled out what it called the uncontrolled production of cocaine, particularly in Peru and Bolivia, as a new source of serious concern.

The findings appeared Friday in the annual survey of the board, which consists of 13 academics, scientists and lawyers who report to UN agencies charged with overseeing international treaties on narcotics.

The 32-page document reported a few advances, notably attempts by Turkey and Mexico to halt the cultivation of poppies, from which heroin is derived. But these isolated instances were outweighed by the catalogue of setbacks.

In the past two years, the study said, abundant harvests in the so-called Golden Triangle, where the borders of Burma, Thailand and Laos meet, have fed the stream of illegal opium, morphine and poppy growing in the south, cultivation in the north and east has rapidly increased. Hong Kong is described as the hub of the financial operations for the trade.

Afghanistan is cited as another important source of the poppy, which is refined in illicit laboratories along the border with Pakistan, then shipped to Western Europe. There, the report said, "heroin is readily available, purity is generally high, prices have fallen and the

number of abusers is c able." The board expressed concern over the deepening crime in the trade by cocaine production in the that has emerged as a major it said. The growth of the undermining the economy governments of producers, libean nations financing a ping the drug and even of ing countries such as the States, the study said.

It reported a "staggered supply of coca leaves" in the terrain in Bolivia and Peru pointed Colombia as the illegal refineries. The stud ed Peruvian authorities w to curb the trade but imp Bolivia has done little.

Despite a sharp increa cane abuse in the Unite where it was estimated it than 4 million people, hal between 18 and 24 years o the drug, the report found nabis is losing its appeal a young. The percentage school seniors who describ selves as regular users fell percent in 1978 to 7 pe 1981, the report said.

The report did not, how cuss other surveys show alcohol may be replacing na. Moreover, for the States as a whole, cannal most widely abused drug with the number of users e at 22.5 million.

The report did not dis abuse of alcohol or tobacco

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هكمان النحل

18 Die in Mexican

The Associated Press

GUADALAJARA, Mex. Eighteen persons were killed in 19 injured Saturday when a truck traveling from Mexico City to U.S. border fell into a ravine, a collision with a truck (123 kilometers) northwest a highway police spokesman

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Overlooked Skellum

Regarding "Language: A Mixed Bag" (JHT, Jan. 3):
"Skellum" is indeed "a beast of a bit of slang," I'm surprised, though, as a Scots, that William Safire failed to quote, or refer to, the beast as used by Robert Burns in "Tam o' Shanter":

She tauld thee weel thou
was a skellum.
A bletherin', blatherin', drunken
bellum...

And what a beast of a rhyme:
WILLIAM T. MCKINNON,
Norwegian School of Economics
and Business Administration,
Bergen-Sandviken, Norway.

Cheeseballs to Come

Regarding "A Bomb in the Pot" (JHT, Jan. 3):
Let me add: This brave attempt by Ann-Britt Platt to remedy the cheeseball problem may leave a few lumps in readers' stomachs. Salad is fine with fondue, but only in the form of grass administered to the cow two or three years before consumption of our controversial specialty.

The preparation and eating of fondue is an elaborate ritual with

Coffee and Marriage

Regarding "For the Egyptian Love Comes After Marriage" (JHT, Jan. 12) by David Lamb:
The reference to the tradition of serving coffee to the prospective bridegroom, and to the oiled, aproned, of the coffee's quality, reminds me of a popular Arab proverb which likens the requirements for good coffee to those for a good husband: "It (he) must be strong, hot, sweet and brown."

DERREKA KRUSHNAN,
Lausanne, Switzerland.

The Fleeting Dance

Regarding "Taking Steps to Save the Dance" (JHT, Jan. 21):
I have long been fascinated by dance as an art form simply because of its lack of permanence. I

once studied with a composer who felt that the greatest detriment to the advancement of music was the invention of a form of notation; it encourages the inclusion of longevity as a quality of great art, which, of course, it is not.

Because of dance's lack of permanence, the dance audience has been educated to accept and understand a work by Cunningham or Thorpe, while the equivalent audience will be hesitant to embrace music by Cage or Newman or even lives. In other words, because of its lack of permanence dance has been allowed to grow and flourish while music remains firmly entrenched in the 19th century.

I admit that there is a certain academic curiosity about how the original production of "Swan Lake" might have looked, but the attempt to recreate such a work would be as futile and ridiculous as trying to envision the original performance of a Bach variation by having the piece performed on an instrument of the period.

The original reception of a work involves a great many social, personal, one-time elements that can never be fully recreated. It seems to me that the time involved would be better spent in exhibiting and developing the art of our own time, as dance is forced to do.

Longevity in art is important to a certain majority because we have been trained to understand only the brilliance of art 50 to 100 years after its conception. In the right frame of mind we could learn to accept our own time as important.

RODNEY VACCARO,
Golfe-Juan, France.

One-Woman Band

Regarding "Women Breaking Symphonic Gynophobia Bars" (JHT, Jan. 22) by David Henrich:
"It would be interesting to learn when Donat Anthony Dwyer took up the clarinet. She remains one of the finest flautists in the country."

ELIZABETH BALLARD,
Roscoff, France.

Good Aftertaste

May I ask Lauren Berdy (Letters, Jan. 24), who draws a simile between Mr. Root's writing on food and Henry Miller's "Food for our souls," how come I never felt nauseated after reading a Waverley Root article?

SAM WELLER,
Zurich.

\$82,883 Question

As a student who is disavowing at the rate of \$12,500 per annum, I would love to know who it is that gives International Herald Tribune readers an average annual income of \$70,383.

ANDREW TAUBER,
London.

Soviet Cracking Down On Shirkers and Graft

Campaign by Andropov Regime Considered Toughest Since Stalin

By Dusko Doder

Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — The new Soviet leadership under Yuri V. Andropov is mounting a law-and-order campaign on a scale not seen here since the days of Stalin.

The government's attack on absenteeism and corruption during the past few weeks, according to longtime Moscow residents, is comparable to, although less brutal than campaigns carried out during the late dictator's rule.

Apparently trying to make it clear that he means business, Mr. Andropov has sent vigilantes to virtually every major public establishment, from movie theaters to public baths, to search for those who had improperly taken time off from work.

The vigilantes are Communist Party members deputized for limited duties and assured of police support.

A reported raid on the Sandunovskiy Bath, a favorite haunt, was the talk of Moscow. According to various reports, the vigilantes and police sealed off the bath at midday and found hundreds of persons, including some high-ranking bureaucrats, who were unable to provide a convincing explanation for absence from their desks.

People caught were not arrested, but their names were taken for forwarding to their superiors.

What economic tools the government is preparing to deal with the situation is not clear yet. However, while the vigilante raids are apparently a temporary measure to shock the nation out of its lethargy, the law-and-order drive is expected to continue.

Judging by the press comments and letters to the editor, the authorities appear to be generating support for their actions at the grass roots. Since absenteeism has become a risky business, long food lines have become noticeably shorter, barber shops are not crowded at mid-morning, and it has even become pleasant to take a ride on a Moscow city bus.

If there is opposition to the measures, it is only visible among shop managers and sales personnel. The manager of a hairdresser's recently was complaining that her shop was empty one morning when it would have been full a few months ago.

Extended Shopping Planned
The Moscow city government is drawing up a schedule for longer shop hours that will come into effect within months. The Associated Press reported.

The newspaper Evening Moscow said Saturday that the Moscow executive committee's department of communal services "plans concrete measures for establishing needed order in the work of subordinate enterprises so as to more fully and better satisfy the needs and demands of Muscovites in public services without damaging their labor productivity."

Mr. Andropov appears to be using the law-and-order issue to gain time while new economic measures are being prepared for the next plenum of the party Central Com-

mittee. The drive seems directed at two crucial problems.

One is the long-entrenched looseness of labor discipline, which seems to grow out of the nature of the Soviet economy and is a major factor in shortages, poor-quality goods, delays in services and overall inefficiency.

The other is corruption and illegal private dealings that form the basis of a thriving underground economy. As Soviet society grew more affluent in the 1970s, the underground economy became a lubricant for the rigidity of the centrally planned system, providing access to goods and services for those who have either money or important connections.

The two activities are linked to the extent that they have produced a complex network of payoffs throughout the society. A Moscow taxi driver writing in the weekly Literaturnaya Gazeta recently said he regularly has to bribe police, mechanics, the taxi dispatchers and various inspectors just to hold his job.

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi meets with three new cabinet members. From left are Vijaya Bhaskar Reddy, minister without portfolio; Vishwanath P. Singh, minister of state for commerce; and Buta Singh, minister of works, housing, and parliamentary affairs.



Prime Minister Indira Gandhi meets with three new cabinet members. From left are Vijaya Bhaskar Reddy, minister without portfolio; Vishwanath P. Singh, minister of state for commerce; and Buta Singh, minister of works, housing, and parliamentary affairs.

Gandhi Names 12 New Ministers After Taking 7 of 60 Resignations

By William K. Stevens

New York Times Service

NEW DELHI — Prime Minister Indira Gandhi has begun to repair her Congress Party's deteriorating political position by formally accepting the resignations of seven central government ministers and appointing 12 new ones, some to newly created posts.

The dismissals and appointments, on Saturday, were the first of several that are expected to take place as part of Mrs. Gandhi's response to major electoral reverses earlier this month.

Friday, in a sweeping act never before undertaken in the history of the Indian republic, all 60 members of the nation's Council of Ministers, except Mrs. Gandhi, submitted their resignations. This included the 19 senior ministers who made up the cabinet. The resignations gave Mrs. Gandhi a free hand in trying to reorganize her government and recoup the fortunes of her embattled party.

For the first time since India became independent in 1947, the Congress Party was defeated in elections Jan. 5 in the southern Indian states of Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka. The stunning losses in the two Congress strongholds were generally attributed to the belief among voters that too many Congress Party officeholders were incompetent, insensitive to constituents' needs or corrupt.

The losses dramatized what is widely recognized as a progressive weakening of the Congress Party organization, which now has not

been able to win a majority in the last eight state elections, all of which have taken place since Mrs. Gandhi returned to power in 1980.

A ninth election, in the union territory of Delhi, is scheduled for Feb. 5, and the Congress Party is generally believed to be in serious difficulty in that election as well.

The question of the day in New Delhi is whether Mrs. Gandhi will be able to repair the situation well enough to ensure that her party will retain national power in the next general election, which must be held by January 1985.

In addition to the shakeup in the Council of Ministers, four of the five Congress Party general secretaries have also resigned. Some chief ministers in states controlled by the Congress Party are expected to be replaced as well.

But with the reorganization barely under way, political analysts and commentators were raising doubts about the ultimate effect of the changes. Mrs. Gandhi, they said, has systematically stripped the Congress Party of much talent over the years in an attempt to discourage challenges to her dominance.

G.K. Reddy, a newspaper commentator, expressed part of this concern in an article Saturday in a paper called The Hindu.

Mrs. Gandhi, he wrote, "is left with a relatively limited option in giving a new look to her cabinet because of the paucity of talent in the party for replacing incompetent or controversial colleagues who have brought [a] bad name to the government. Despite all the

talk of drastic changes, it is more likely that she will not be able to go in for more than a medium shake-up at this stage."

On Saturday, Mrs. Gandhi appointed three new members to the cabinet, or senior inner circle of the Council of Ministers, and two of them in some ways seemed to illustrate the difficulty Mrs. Gandhi might have in finding new faces and new talent.

One, Vijaya Bhaskar Reddy, was chief minister of Andhra Pradesh and led the Congress Party to its first electoral defeat in that state. The other, Vishwanath Pratap Singh, resigned last year as chief minister of the state of Uttar Pradesh after admitting his failure to maintain law and order there.

The third new cabinet member is Buta Singh, who was promoted from a second-level ministerial position after he organized what was widely thought to be a well-run Asian Games spectacle last fall.

Opposition leaders here, in the middle of their campaign against the Congress Party in the Delhi elections, have seized upon the difficulties of Mrs. Gandhi and her party. A.B. Vajpayee, the president of the Bharatiya Janata Party, the Congress Party's main challenger in New Delhi, said Saturday that Mrs. Gandhi's attempt at "political rejuvenation" looks like "an act of desperation by a leader who has lost grip over the situation."

Mrs. Gandhi is not expected to replace her entire Council of Ministers. Eight of the 59 ministers who resigned Friday were restored to office Saturday, but shifted to new posts.

Kennedy, a President Forgotten?

Although I am not a citizen of the United States, I value the special relationship which exists between my country, Great Britain, and America. In addition to this I have always respected, and admired the late President John F. Kennedy. Therefore I regarded it as a privilege to be able to visit the memorial to him in Run-

nymede, England, last Nov. 22. I was glad of the solitude as I laid some flowers on the memorial and stood for a few moments of silent remembrance, yet I was saddened that mine was the only tribute. It may be that other tributes were laid later in the day, but as my visit to the memorial was at 1:30 P.M., I doubt it. I had somehow imagined that the U.S. Embassy would carry out some act of remembrance on this anniversary of the assassination.

Perhaps it is not possible or

even desirable for an honor guard from the detachment of U.S. Marines at the embassy to stand duty at the memorial, but surely it is not too much to expect that the ambassador should send an attaché to lay flowers. It is after all only an hour's drive from London.

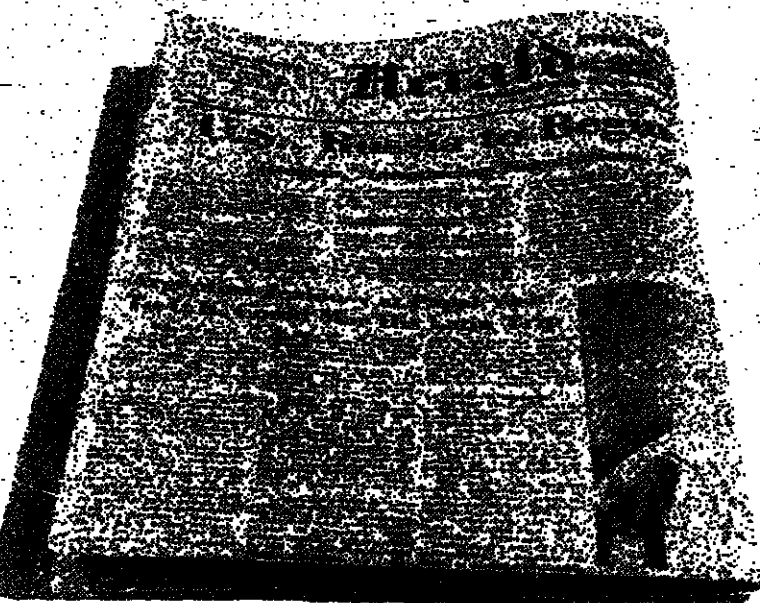
To gain access to the memorial I had to walk across a somewhat muddy field and then climb the stone steps, only half of which had been swept clear of leaves. While I did this willingly, I could not help but feel that more care could be taken of the memorial site. On this acre of Great Britain which the British people did gladly give to the United States of America in memory of John F. Kennedy, it is surely not too much to expect that the U.S. government could arrange for adequate caretaking.

FRANK DEAS,
Virginia Water, England.



Portrait of John F. Kennedy by James Wyeth.

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Both Georges at Large

It is a remarkable moment in the Reagan administration's foreign policy when the vice president and the secretary of state are dispatched to opposite points on the globe — George Bush to Europe, George Shultz to China by way of Japan — essentially for the same purpose: to try to gain ground lost during the administration's first two years. A more graphic acknowledgment of earlier difficulties and a more earnest attempt to take remedial action are hard to imagine.

There is an edge of irony to the missions. Mr. Reagan came to the White House pledging to restore confidence in U.S. leadership. At least in Europe, the assertive and often casual nature of some of the words spoken and the measures taken in the name of restoring confidence have eroded confidence. A result is that there is serious question whether, on the key issue of missile deployment, the European allies will be able to hold to their earlier word.

Mr. Bush has the nice task of projecting his chief's firmness and reasonableness while ensuring that both are received in the proper separate mixtures by the allies, by the Soviets and by assorted Americans back home. Is he not trying to do something entirely inconsistent? Political leaders are always having to deal with crosscutting requirements of this sort. The vice president seems to be just the right man for the job, experienced, polished — to satisfy the allies' craving for a strong and sensible American lead. He is not in Europe to negotiate, in the sense of sitting at a table, although he will look in on the Euro-missile talks in Geneva. But those talks have become increasingly sensitive to the sentiment of the gallery. Here Mr. Bush can have an important calming effect.

You might have thought that the anti-Soviet

quotient of the Reagan foreign policy would have been sweet music to Beijing's ears, sweet enough perhaps to ease the principal Chinese-American cares. But the Reagan administration's special interest in Taiwan has strained Beijing's nerves and, it seems, armed those in the leadership who may have had doubts from the start about the worth and durability of the American connection. That may be some part of the explanation for China's readiness to resume political talks with the Soviet Union.

In any event, what the Chinese are probably always most interested in finding in Washington is steadiness, control and an understanding of their special requirements. These qualities, essential to put U.S.-Chinese relations on a solid long-term basis, have not been notable in the Reagan foreign policy, least of all of the Reagan China policy, in the last two years.

The conservative, thoughtful Mr. Shultz is the right man to speak to and listen to the Chinese right now. Some tricky current questions of technology transfer and trade have to be sorted out, and these questions and the Taiwan issue, which has received more than enough agitation in the last year, need to be kept from getting in the way of more important considerations in U.S.-Chinese relations.

These more important considerations center on a common interest in security and international cooperation. The span of formal Chinese-American relations has been brief and bumpy, and it may well take some further years for "normalization" to become normal — for the misperceptions, misconceptions and unwarranted expectations to be wrung out of the relationship. Continuing high-level consultations can make it happen sooner.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Falklands: Still There

The Falkland war is over but Britain's dilemma remains. It is clearly defined by Sir Nicholas Henderson, London's ambassador in Washington during the crisis: With a deal with Argentina, the islands' development will lag and Britain will be saddled with a huge military burden. However, he wisely adds, there will be no deal until Argentina gets some satisfaction concerning "sovereignty."

Don't hold your breath. Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher is not about to concede anything to the Argentines. Democracies may be slow to anger, but they are slower still to forget. Argentina's foolish invasion and the loss of life on both sides are still fresh in British minds. With an election looming, Mrs. Thatcher has all the more reason to keep the Argentines in the dock.

The prime minister's critics hoped that a blue-ribbon committee appraising the crisis would find enough fault to move her toward compromise. But the Franks committee found "that we would not be justified in attaching any criticism or blame to the present government for the Argentine junta's decision to commit its act of unprovoked aggression."

That is not, however, the report's only message. It records the failures of British governments to find a rational solution to what should have been a minor territorial dispute. Yet from 1965 until the war, Britain could

find no formula acceptable to 1,800 islanders and their friends in Parliament. Precisely because the matter was marginal, successive prime ministers refused to put their popularity at risk by insisting on a compromise.

From this history has come the too-simple belief that Britain is bound by whatever the Falklanders want. The islanders have been uncertain about their preferred future. As for self-determination, "far from being a universal and easily available right," said a Harvard study in 1965, "the right of self-determination has in fact only on rare occasions been made available to certain peoples under special circumstances." In 1981 Britain saw nothing shameful in removing 1,500 protesting residents of Diego Garcia so that an American base could be built on that Indian Ocean island. The U.S. Senate finally settled a long-standing dispute with Panama by approving a treaty, overwhelmingly opposed by 40,000 American citizens in the Canal Zone.

The real issue is whether a settlement can protect the political rights of the Falklanders and yet satisfy the nationalist pride of Argentines. That should be possible without abandoning the islanders to the caprices of Argentine rule. In Sir Nicholas's view, "I am sure that in some way at some stage the problem will have to be internationalized."

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

Andropov, Bush, Geneva

In short, Mr. Bush is on a high-level liaison and propaganda tour; and about time, too. For far too long Mr. Andropov has had the stage of world opinion almost to himself for his bewildering "peace dove" performances.

— The Sunday Telegraph (London).

The pressure is on. People everywhere are demanding a genuine nuclear arms agreement at Geneva. It is unrealistic for some Western leaders to insist on Mr. Reagan's "zero option" under which the Russians would withdraw all their intermediate-range missiles. As for the hard-faced Mr. Andropov, if his henchmen fail to deliver at Geneva he will earn the disgust of all sensible people.

— The Sunday Mirror (London).

The Mideast Clock Ticks On

The message brought by Egypt's President Hosni Mubarak is that the U.S. peace initiative for the Middle East is in growing danger of becoming just another undelivered note in the dead-letter box of lost diplomatic opportunities. That bleak perception had already taken hold in the Reagan administration.

Has the Reagan initiative come to a dead end? Certainly the road ahead seems less than clear and open, but the diplomatic map may yet reveal some alternative routes, however bumpy, that can still be tried. There is no question, though, that the time to find a way out is rapidly receding. Washington knows that Mr. Mubarak knows that, and so does

everyone else in the Middle East — those who want the Reagan proposal to succeed, as well as those who hope for its failure.

— The Los Angeles Times.

The late President Sadat used to say that in the search for peace in the Middle East the United States held 90 percent of the cards. Unless it plays some of those cards soon, it will lose the initiative and with it the capacity it now has to influence the course of events.

— Middle East International (London).

A Criticism of France

A Frenchman buys a Japanese video recorder because he likes it. If he didn't, no amount of export-promotion strategies on the part of the Japanese could induce him to buy. Yet by some strange twist of logic sellers are held responsible for trade imbalances.

Far be it from Asians to tell the French people what government they should elect. For reasons of their own, the French have chosen leaders committed to limitation of free enterprise. Banks, large enterprises, whole industries have been nationalized. French entrepreneurs have become disillusioned, capital has fled, the currency has devalued itself and the nation has been led to the brink of a balance-of-payments crisis. But when a government, in seeking to alleviate those problems, resorts to interfering — blatantly and crudely — with the global economy, perhaps it is not out of order to suggest to the good people of France that they might have made a mistake.

— Asiaweek (Hong Kong).



The Kremlin's War of Words Has to Be Joined

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — Vice President George Bush has gone off to Europe to tell allied officials that President Ronald Reagan is really serious about controlling the nuclear arms race with the Soviet Union, but he has at least two problems.

The main one is not with the officials but with the people of the NATO countries. And the other one, which does have to do with officials, is that he is carrying no new proposals but is trying to convince them to support the Reagan administration's nuclear policy as it now stands.

He won't have to listen long. He will be told, and he knows this in advance, that most of the allied governments agree with the president's objectives that both Washington and Moscow should eliminate intermediate nuclear missiles from Europe, but that this is unacceptable to Moscow.

More important, from the point of view of the allied governments on whose territory the new U.S. cruise and Pershing-2 missiles will be placed if there is no agreement with the Soviets at Geneva, he will be told that the chances are that their people will require a compromise or will vote them out of office. This is not regarded in Bonn, London or Rome as an amusing thought.

Mr. Bush has been sent to Europe and the Reagan administration is mobilizing its public relations experts to "sell" its sum-zero missile policy

because it feels it has been put on the defensive by the new Andropov regime in Moscow and by the anti-nuclear forces at home and abroad. It is an ironic situation. That America should be charged by the Soviet Union and especially by the people of Europe with reluctance to control nuclear weapons is outrageous.

At the end of World War II the United States offered not only to control nuclear weapons, when it then had a monopoly, but after the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, to control and even eliminate nuclear weapons; and Moscow was invited to join the Marshall Plan for the reconstruction of Europe.

President Eisenhower urged the Soviet leaders to reduce the spectacular expense of all military weapons and apply the cost to the hungry people of the world.

All of that was rejected by the leaders in Moscow, who are still blaming Washington for the stalemate in nuclear arms control.

What is surprising is that America, which invented modern advertising, is not keeping the historical facts straight, even in its own defense.

It used to be normal procedure in a crisis between sovereign states that they would publish a white paper on the facts and history of the conflict. This is what we need now, not only

on the controversy between the United States and the Soviet Union over the control of nuclear arms but also on the tangles of the Middle East. We are being battered from all sides by opinions without any historical records of the facts to back them up. It is not at all clear that public opinion can reach sensible conclusions about what to do about the Soviet SS-20 missiles targeted on every capital of Europe, or how to deter them by having 572 U.S. cruise and Pershing-2 nuclear missiles targeted on the Soviet Union. But if such apocalyptic questions are to be settled by "public diplomacy" and demonstrations in the streets and elections in West Germany, it might be useful to have some more facts.

Not only the facts on Washington's side, but the facts as well on the Soviet side. For example, Paul C. Warnke, who was director of the U.S. Arms Control Agency in 1977 and 1978, thinks that President Reagan's nuclear control policy has some merit, but he adds that the war of words without a policy that the allied peoples will accept. Mr. Reagan is asking them to place hundreds of nuclear missiles on their soil, which he will decide to fire or not and over which they will have no control. For them, as they will no doubt tell Mr. Bush, this is not a very happy thought.

The New York Times.

Words: Shaping Up to Wage Public Diplomacy

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — Woodrow Wilson included "open covenants, openly arrived at" among his Fourteen Points, and diplomats the world over were dismayed at the American naïveté. Wilson's right-hand man, Col. Edward House, hurried to assure them that "openly arrived at" meant only that secret agreements would not be binding, and was not intended to exclude confidential diplomatic negotiations.

That sanctification of secrecy grew for the next half century and was hailed as essential to any discourse during Cold War I. Walter Lippmann in 1961 denounced "loud-mouthed diplomacy" and promoted what he called "quiet diplomacy," which reached its zenith in the back channels of détente.

In the years since SALT stalled we have been witnessing a curious turnaround in superpower diplomatic intercourse. At first the shift was back-channel to formal; of late both sides have been practicing all-out public diplomacy. Moscow realized it was possible to negotiate over the heads of NATO governments by appealing to Western populaces with a nuclear freeze that would solidify a Soviet advantage: the United States

countered with its equally simple "zero option," aimed as much at the European public as at Moscow.

Recent revelations about medium-range arms reductions illustrate the turnaround. Paul Nitze, one of those rare men to whom the word "patrician" applies, worried last summer that Soviet public diplomacy was overwhelming America's zero-option counter. He tentatively changed the zero offer to 75 missiles each, not a bad deal, but permitted the Russians to park too many replacement missiles back of the Urals.

Washington was worried about undermining Helmut Schmidt's election chances in West Germany and told Mr. Nitze to back off. Moscow, meanwhile, turned the offer down. Then a parallel event — the firing of non-team-playing Eugene Rostow — brought it all out in the open. Now the whole world can see the state of play. This is a condition that diplomats abhor, but it may not be so bad.

The spilling of the cards on the table comes at a time when America is gearing up to compete with the Russians in public diplomacy, which is more than a euphemism for propa-

ganda. Earlier this month President Ronald Reagan signed National Security Document 7, on public diplomacy. Despite its bureaucratic — "coordinating on a regular basis national security public affairs matters of presidential interest" — this memo puts people who have knowledge about the effects on world opinion into the planning of foreign policy.

Committee meetings are the mother's milk of government. Bureaucrats know that the composition of these standing groups establishes policy control. The new Special Planning Group (they need a committee to devise better names for committees) is headed by William Clark and includes Secretaries Shultz and Weinberger, along with the director of the U.S. Information Agency, Charles Wick, and the director of the Agency for International Development, Peter McPherson. That means that for the first time USA's know-how gets in on the secret as well as the handings, and U.S. foreign aid is more closely keyed to policy aims.

Because Charles Wick was never a media nabob, this close friend of the president's was unfairly patronized

seidon missiles assigned for NATO defense; the proposed deployment of sea-launched cruise missiles on attack submarines and surface ships. "My own experience," he concludes, "makes me skeptical that the Russians will be this accommodating."

Paul Nitze, U.S. negotiator on intermediate nuclear missiles, recognized that some attention must be paid to this point, and tried to discuss a possible compromise with the Soviets last July. He was rebuffed for doing so. But he is back in Geneva now with authority to continue probing the Soviets for a change in their policy, and Mr. Bush will be there, as he says, to "listen."

Meanwhile the war of words goes on. In my insomnia I listen to Moscow radio every night. It is appalling. It is trying to scare and bully Europe and the Japanese into letting down their guard, and yet appealing for peace and compromise.

America ought to deal more effectively with this clumsy propaganda, at least issuing a white paper on the facts. It cannot win the war of words without a policy that the allied peoples will accept. Mr. Reagan is asking them to place hundreds of nuclear missiles on their soil, which he will decide to fire or not and over which they will have no control. For them, as they will no doubt tell Mr. Bush, this is not a very happy thought.

The New York Times.

The Neutral Slot the Irish Fill

By Jonathan Power

DUBLIN — The recent arrest of an Irish soldier on active service with the United Nations force in Lebanon, on charges of having murdered three of his fellows, is the only reminder we have had in some time that every day Irish soldiers are putting their lives on the line in the Middle East.

They have been doing that since 1978 in Lebanon and in almost continuous UN service since 1961, when they went to the Congo to help quell a civil war that threatened, so deeply involved were the big powers, to tear Africa apart.

The Irish, aside from Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjöld, were the dominant personalities in the successful effort to end that conflict. The commander of the UN forces in the Congo, Gen. Sean MacKeown, was Irish, as was the UN's representative in disident Katanga, Conor Cruise O'Brien.

In his book "To Katanga and Back" Mr. O'Brien poses the question: "Why did Mr. Hammarskjöld pick me for the post?" The range of natural choice was quite narrow. The East bloc condemned the Congo operation, the West sympathized with Katanga and there would have been Western opposition to the choice of an Afro-Asian.

"The choice seemed to narrow to a European neutral, and then, since Austria and Finland are 'neutralized' rather than neutral and Switzerland is not a member of the UN — to Sweden or Ireland. Sweden had already contributed the special representative in Leopoldville."

Similar calculations have led successive secretary-generals through successive crises to call on the Irish to serve in numerous hot spots, dividing hostile armies.

Irish neutrality is not easy to maintain given the proximity to Western Europe, the attachment, through emigration, to the United States, and now membership in the European Community. There are moments when the pressures against neutrality are strong.

The most recent was the Community's imposition of sanctions on Argentina during the Falkland war. The Irish went along, but took the first opportunity to jump ship. An earlier episode was Ireland's decision in 1957 to switch its voting position on admission of China to the United Nations. Washington had long assumed that Ireland, Catholic and conservative, was a safe vote. Within one hour of notification of the new Irish position, the Irish consul general in New York received a telephone message from the city's archbishop, Cardinal Francis Spellman: "Tell Aiken [the Irish foreign minister] that if he votes for Red China we'll raise the devil." The Irish stood firm.

This independent-mindedness has made them one of the handful of nations that can play a disinterested role when required.

The younger generation of Irish may take all this for granted, and the men serving in Lebanon are of

ten forgotten by the local media, but for those in their late thirties and older, who were at least boys when the Congo war claimed Irish lives, there are deep memories.

An Irish civil servant recalls his emotion when the first coffins came back. "Everyone came out onto the street. It was the largest crowd I've ever seen on the streets of Dublin."

The official who runs the UN desk at the Department of External Affairs recalls that when he was a boy they didn't play "cowboys and Indians" but "UN and Congolese."

The Irish have lost 50 soldiers in their 22 years of peacekeeping. Sixteen have died in Lebanon. But the pain of the loss is eased by the growing confidence of the Irish Army. It has developed over the years a degree of experience that few other countries have. Irish soldiers are used to working cheek by jowl in situations of high tension with the soldiers of other nations, whatever their color or creed. The soldiers are adept at defusing situations without resort to arms.

During the general election in 1961 it was thought at one point that the opposition intended to use in its campaign the slogan, "the best Irish government the Congo ever had." It didn't, because the slur would have backfired.

Ireland is divided in many ways, but on the role of contributing to UN peacekeeping operations there has developed over the years a broad political consensus. It serves Ireland and the world well.

International Herald Tribune.

The Case Against Passivity

By Herbert London

NEW YORK — Richard A. Borough's "Gandhi" is a rare and startling beauty, ingeniously presented as docudrama. Richard does not disguise his unmitigated tribute to Gandhi.

Fine. Gandhi was a unique man who brought India independence through his tactics of passive resistance against British colonialism. What are not fine are the generalizations that emerge from the and that do seem warranted by his extraordinary success and Kingsley's sensitive portrayal of But the audience comments — as, "That's what we ought to do against our enemies" — are lacking in historical perspective.

That passive resistance was a useful tactic against British rule is a statement about the British — about Gandhi's followers.

Notwithstanding their momentary brutality, the British were put in a reluctant position of having to calculate the violence of their rule in order to maintain control. That ultimately became too high for British government and for the British people.

They succumbed to Gandhi's strength and his tactics. But on this same scenario with Soviet or al rulers. Would passive resistance work against "yellow rain"? Do tactics have any application to ghetto freedom fighters?

In the film Gandhi is quoted as saying, "Ultimately tyrants are defeated by love and truth." The interlocutor who asks if he would put his tactics to Hitler, he replies that yes, even a Hitler would come to this approach. What asked is what happens to that germ of Hitler's tactics? The germ of passive resistance is an appropriate action to extermination camps?

The difference between passive resistance against an essentially, cratic foe and against a totalitarian foe was not considered in the and was not really considered Gandhi's philosophy.

What Gandhi could do again British — namely, appeal to the people, would it be possible if his adversary were this or the Soviets. Would the Soviet invite Gandhi to their factories in Moscow to lecture workers on the evils of colonialism?

The British response to Gandhi's violation of the law was imprisonment, several times. But he was released. Suppose he were found of sedition in the Soviet Union. The likelihood is that he be swallowed into the bowels of Gulag, another Shcharansky, Kharov, never free to influence followers again. Ramsay MacL made some egregious errors in his prime minister, but can be compared to Yuri Andropov?

These differences, which show apparent to any sensible person unfortunately beclouded by an eager for peace and simple solutions. Gandhi gives them the more. He is undoubtedly a hero whose spirit looms large against the historical backdrop of Western colonialism. He is a father to the civil rights movement and to the student rebellion of the '60s and early '70s. But his enoe can only be evaluated with context of flawed democratic cities, societies that were embroiled by racism and colonial rule.

To see Gandhi's methods a verbal is wishful thinking. Ag totalitarian enemy, passivity is a weakness. When a nation's defense for passive resistance it plays into the hands of a sor. In the extermination camps Nazis had no respect for passive resistance.

Ultimately, of course, Gandhi is right. Love may triumph. I reading of the past is far too sure to ensure this end, and his nature did not provide him with swears to eschatological que. What this film leaves is an in figure with relatively few solutions for our time.

In the final analysis we judged by how well we defend ourselves and our institutions.

The writer is a New York University professor. He contributed this column to The Washington Post.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Evita in Her Place

In his otherwise impressive article on Argentina (JHT, Jan. 3), Edward Schumacher refers to Peron's "first wife, the faded Evita." Faded she is, but the first wife of Juan Peron was not. His first wife was Aurelia Trión, from 1925 until her death of cancer in 1938. Second was Eva Duarte (1945-1952). Third, of course, was Isabel Martinez.

JOAN B. HURD, Houston.

Iran After Khomeini

Regarding the commentary "Iranian Liberalization" and the Next Ayatollah" and the editorial "Khomeini's Promises" (JHT, Jan. 25):

At last serious publications are coming to realize what Iranian exiles have been saying all along. I wish the likes of Fred Halliday (Other Opinion, Jan. 12) would tell us where they get the absurd information that the situation in Iran is "relatively stable" and likely to persist unchanged after Khomeini's death.

BISAN BASSIRI, Paris.

Having recently returned from a visit to Iran, I can say that evidence of opposition to Ayatollah Khomeini, far from fading, was on the contrary most obvious. For Western

journalists the nature of oppression gauged by comparisons with the days of the shah's regime forgotten how brutally the regime can act against any opposition.

I would estimate that at 1 percent of Iranians now opp Khomeini regime, for various — unemployment and the ex the war, lack of political freedoms. About 10 to 15 still believe in the betrayed p of the Islamic Republic. The ing 20 to 25 percent are paid state to enforce control.

The ingredients for revolution now present inside Iran. Wh quired is external detonation.

MORTEZA KHALIL, Iran.

Reagan and Kreisky

Regarding "Kreisky and Will Be Meeting Soon Strained Ties" (JHT, Jan. 18):

The Austrian Socialist Party a social democratic party; the leader, Bruno Kreisky, has several times to have the word "ocratic" added to the name. Its neutrality, moreover, Aus selling weapons parts and an tion to East bloc countries.

PETER F. EHRENREICH, Mo.

More letters on Page 5.

FROM OUR JAN. 31 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1908: Trouble in the Balkans

PARIS — The editorial in the Herald reads: "Trouble in the Balkans" is one of the bards' annuals which crop up each spring. When the snow begins to melt on the mountains is the vague date generally fixed for the beginning of trouble by the Cassandras of that much-disturbed region. But the snow is still lying deep in the passes, and already the condition of the peninsula is again occupying the attention of statesmen. The Turkish authorities have ceased actively to oppress the Christian population, but they look on sullenly while the rival sects carry out a war of extermination against each other, Greek, Old Serbian and Bulgarian, each striving for the mastery."

1933: Hitler Is New Chancellor

BERLIN — Adolf Hitler, an obscure corporal in the German Army in the World War, achieved the most glittering triumph in his life [yesterday] when President von Hindenburg appointed his defeated rival for the presidency chancellor of the Reich. The leader and founder of the National-Socialist movement, who only a year ago was a "man without a country," now heads a "Hamburg coalition cabinet" consisting of his own party and the Hugenberg Nationalists. The man German Republicans most dread has at last attained the highest office in the state. His cabinet includes the most dangerous foes of the Weimar Constitution and parliamentary democracy.

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146	Finance Pro Indus	3 1/2	72 1/2	12.50	72 1/2	12.50	146	Perennial Overseas	3 1/4	71 1/2	12.50	72 1/2	12.50	146	Gen 150	Gen Euro Coal & Steel	3 1/2	72 1/2	12.50	72 1/2	12.50
147	Finance Pro Indus	3 1/2	72 1/2	12.50	72 1/2	12.50	147	Perennial Overseas	3 1/4	71 1/2	12.50	72 1/2	12.50	147	Gen 150	Gen Euro Coal & Steel	3 1/2	72 1/2	12.50	72 1/2	12.50
148	Finance Pro Indus	3 1/2	72 1/2	12.50	72 1/2	12.50	148	Perennial Overseas	3 1/4	71 1/2	12.50	72 1/2	12.50	148	Gen 150	Gen Euro Coal & Steel	3 1/2	72 1/2	12.50	72 1/2	12.50
149	Finance Pro Indus	3 1/2	72 1/2	12.50	72 1/2	12.50	149	Perennial Overseas	3 1/4	71 1/2	12.50	72 1/2	12.50	149	Gen 150	Gen Euro Coal & Steel	3 1/2	72 1/2	12.50	72 1/2	12.50
150	Finance Pro Indus	3 1/2	72 1/2	12.50	72 1/2	12.50	150	Perennial Overseas	3 1/4	71 1/2	12.50	72 1/2	12.50	150	Gen 150	Gen Euro Coal & Steel	3 1/2	72 1/2	12.50	72 1/2	12.50
151	Finance Pro Indus	3 1/2	72 1/2	12.50	72 1/2	12.50	151	Perennial Overseas	3 1/4	71 1/2	12.50	72 1/2	12.50	151	Gen 150	Gen Euro Coal & Steel	3 1/2	72 1/2	12.50	72 1/2	12.50
152	Finance Pro Indus	3 1/2	72 1/2	12.50	72 1/2	12.50	152	Perennial Overseas	3 1/4	71 1/2	12.50	72 1/2	12.50	152	Gen 150	Gen Euro Coal & Steel	3 1/2	72 1/2	12.50	72 1/2	12.50
153	Finance Pro Indus	3 1/2	72 1/2	12.50	72 1/2	12.50	153	Perennial Overseas	3 1/4	71 1/2	12.50	72 1/2	12.50	153	Gen 150	Gen Euro Coal & Steel	3 1/2	72 1/2	12.50	72 1/2	12.50
154	Finance Pro Indus	3 1/2	72 1/2	12.50	72 1/2	12.50	154	Perennial Overseas	3 1/4	71 1/2	12.50	72 1/2	12.50	154	Gen 150	Gen Euro Coal & Steel	3 1/2	72 1/2	12.50	72 1/2	12.50
155	Finance Pro Indus	3 1/2	72 1/2	12.50	72 1/2	12.50	155	Perennial Overseas	3 1/4	71 1/2	12.50	72 1/2	12.50	155	Gen 150	Gen Euro Coal & Steel	3 1/2	72 1/2	12.50	72 1/2	12.50
156	Finance Pro Indus	3 1/2	72 1/2	12.50	72 1/2	12.50	156	Perennial Overseas	3 1/4	71 1/2	12.50	72 1/2	12.50	156	Gen 150	Gen Euro Coal & Steel	3 1/2	72 1/2	12.50	72 1/2	12.50
157	Finance Pro Indus	3 1/2	72 1/2	12.50	72 1/2	12.50	157	Perennial Overseas	3 1/4	71 1/2	12.50	72 1/2	12.50	157	Gen 150	Gen Euro Coal & Steel	3 1/2	72 1/2	12.50	72 1/2	12.50
158	Finance Pro Indus	3 1/2	72 1/2	12.50	72 1/2	12.50	158	Perennial Overseas	3 1/4	71 1/2	12.50	72 1/2	12.50	158	Gen 150	Gen Euro Coal & Steel	3 1/2	72 1/2	12.50	72 1/2	12.50
159	Finance Pro Indus	3 1/2	72 1/2	12.50	72 1/2	12.50	159	Perennial Overseas	3 1/4	71 1/2	12.50	72 1/2	12.50	159	Gen 150	Gen Euro Coal & Steel	3 1/2	72 1/2	12.50	72 1/2	12.50
160	Finance Pro Indus	3 1/2	72 1/2	12.50	72 1/2	12.50	160	Perennial Overseas	3 1/4	71 1/2	12.50	72 1/2	12.50	160	Gen 150	Gen Euro Coal & Steel	3 1/2	72 1/2	12.50	72 1/2	12.50
161	Finance Pro Indus	3 1/2	72 1/2	12.50	72 1/2	12.50	161	Perennial Overseas	3 1/4	71 1/2	12.50	72 1/2	12.50	161	Gen 150	Gen Euro Coal & Steel	3 1/2	72 1/2	12.50	72 1/2	12.50
162	Finance Pro Indus	3 1/2	72 1/2	12.50	72 1/2	12.50	162	Perennial Overseas	3 1/4	71 1/2	12.50	72 1/2	12.50	162	Gen 150	Gen Euro Coal & Steel	3 1/2	72 1/2	12.50	72 1/2	12.50
163	Finance Pro Indus	3 1/2	72 1/2	12.50	72 1/2	12.50	163	Perennial Overseas	3 1/4	71 1/2	12.50	72 1/2	12.50	163	Gen 150	Gen Euro Coal & Steel	3 1/2	72 1/2	12.50	72 1/2	12.50
164	Finance Pro Indus	3 1/2	72 1/2	12.50	72 1/2	12.50	164	Perennial Overseas	3 1/4	71 1/2	12.50	72 1/2	12.50	164	Gen 150	Gen Euro Coal & Steel	3 1/2	72 1/2	12.50	72 1/2	12.50
165	Finance Pro Indus	3 1/2	72 1/2	12.50	72 1/2	12.50	165	Perennial Overseas	3 1/4	71 1/2	12.50	72 1/2	12.50	165	Gen 150	Gen Euro Coal & Steel	3 1/2	72 1/2	12.50	72 1/2	12.50
166	Finance Pro Indus	3 1/2	72 1/2	12.50	72 1/2	12.50	166	Perennial Overseas	3 1/4	71 1/2	12.50	72 1/2	12.50	166	Gen 150	Gen Euro Coal & Steel	3 1/2	72 1/2	12.50	72 1/2	12.50
167	Finance Pro Indus	3 1/2	72 1/2	12.50	72 1/2	12.50	167	Perennial Overseas	3 1/4	71 1/2	12.50	72 1/2	12.50	167	Gen 150	Gen Euro Coal & Steel	3 1/2	72 1/2	12.50	72 1/2	12.50
168	Finance Pro Indus	3 1/2	72 1/2	12.50	72 1/2	12.50	168	Perennial Overseas	3 1/4	71 1/2	12.50	72 1/2	12.50	168	Gen 150	Gen Euro Coal & Steel	3 1/2	72 1/2	12.50	72 1/2	12.50
169	Finance Pro Indus	3 1/2	72 1/2	12.50	72 1/2	12.50	169	Perennial Overseas	3 1/4	71 1/2	12.50	72 1/2	12.50	169	Gen 150	Gen Euro Coal & Steel	3 1/2	72 1/2	12.50	72 1/2	12.50
170	Finance Pro Indus	3 1/2	72 1/2	12.50	72 1/2	12.50	170	Perennial Overseas	3 1/4	71 1/2	12.50	72 1/2	12.50	170	Gen 150	Gen Euro Coal & Steel	3 1/2	72 1/2	12.50	72 1/2	12.50
171	Finance Pro Indus	3 1/2	72 1/2	12.50	72 1/2	12.50	171	Perennial Overseas	3 1/4	71 1/2	12.50	72 1/2	12.50	171	Gen 150	Gen Euro Coal & Steel	3 1/2	72 1/2	12.50	72 1/2	12.50
172	Finance Pro Indus	3 1/2	72 1/2	12.50	72 1/2	12.50	172	Perennial Overseas	3 1/4	71 1/2	12.50	72 1/2	12.50	172	Gen 150	Gen Euro Coal & Steel	3 1/2	72 1/2	12.50	72 1/2	12.50
173	Finance Pro Indus	3 1/2	72 1/2	12.50	72 1/2	12.50	173	Perennial Overseas	3 1/4	71 1/2	12.50	72 1/2	12.50	173	Gen 150	Gen Euro Coal & Steel	3 1/2	72 1/2	12.50	72 1/2	12.50
174	Finance Pro Indus	3 1/2	72 1/2	12.50	72 1/2	12.50	174	Perennial Overseas	3 1/4	71 1/2	12.50	72 1/2	12.50	174	Gen 150	Gen Euro Coal & Steel	3 1/2	72 1/2	12.50	72 1/2	12.50
175	Finance Pro Indus	3 1/2	72 1/2	12.50	72 1/2	12.50	175	Perennial Overseas	3 1/4	71 1/2	12.50	72 1/2	12.50	175	Gen 150	Gen Euro Coal & Steel	3 1/2	72 1/2	12.50	72 1/2	12.50
176	Finance Pro Indus	3 1/2	72 1/2	12.50	72 1/2	12.50	176	Perennial Overseas	3 1/4	71 1/2	12.50	72 1/2	12.50	176	Gen 150	Gen Euro Coal & Steel	3 1/2	72 1/2	12.50	72 1/2	12.50
177	Finance Pro Indus	3 1/2	72 1/2	12.50	72 1/2	12.50	177	Perennial Overseas	3 1/4	71 1/2	12.50	72 1/2	12.50	177	Gen 150	Gen Euro Coal & Steel	3 1/2	72 1/2	12.50	72 1/2	12.50
178	Finance Pro Indus	3 1/2	72 1/2	12.50	72 1/2	12.50	178	Perennial Overseas	3 1/4	71 1/2	12.50	72 1/2	12.50	178	Gen 150	Gen Euro Coal & Steel	3 1/2	72 1/2	12.50	72 1/2	12.50
179	Finance Pro Indus	3 1/2	72 1/2	12.50	72 1/2	12.50	179	Perennial Overseas	3 1/4	71 1/2	12.50	72 1/2	12.50	179	Gen 150	Gen Euro Coal & Steel	3 1/2	72 1/2	12.50	72 1/2	12.50
180	Finance Pro Indus	3 1/2	72 1/2	12.50	72 1/2	12.50	180	Perennial Overseas	3 1/4	71 1/2	12.50	72 1/2	12.50	180	Gen 150	Gen Euro Coal & Steel	3 1/2	72 1/2	12.50	72 1/2	12.50
181	Finance Pro Indus	3 1/2	72 1/2	12.50	72 1/2	12.50	181	Perennial Overseas	3 1/4	71 1/2	12.50	72 1/2	12.50	181	Gen 150	Gen Euro Coal & Steel	3 1/2	72 1/2	12.50	72 1/2	12.50
182	Finance Pro Indus	3 1/2	72 1/2	12.50	72 1/2	12.50	182	Perennial Overseas	3 1/4	71 1/2	12.50	72 1/2	12.50	182	Gen 150	Gen Euro Coal & Steel	3 1/2	72 1/2	12.50	72 1/2	12.50
183	Finance Pro Indus	3 1/2	72 1/2	12.50	72 1/2	12.50	183	Perennial Overseas	3 1/4	71 1/2	12.50	72 1/2	12.50	183	Gen 150	Gen Euro Coal & Steel	3 1/2	72 1/2	12.50	72 1/2	12.50
184	Finance Pro Indus	3 1/2	72 1/2	12.50	72 1/2	12.50	184	Perennial Overseas	3 1/4	71 1/2	12.50	72 1/									

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To Average Life Below 5 Years									
\$15	Word Foods Overseas	3/24	8 Nov	6/14	2/23	12/11			
\$20	Portland	3/24	3 Feb	3/23	3/24	4/49			
\$25	Portland	3/17	2 Feb	3/17	3/17	3/17			
\$30	Cantonian Fed.Electr.	3/24	6 Feb	3/24	3/11	3/27			
\$35	Pemco	3/17	10 Feb	3/16	3/22	3/14			
\$40	Portland	3/17	10 Feb	3/17	3/17	3/17			
\$45	Ericsson Tel.	3/17	16 Mar	3/17	3/17	3/17			
\$50	Portland	3/17	16 Mar	3/17	3/17	3/17			
\$55	Alfa Romeo	3/17	16 Mar	3/17	3/17	3/17			
\$60	Portland	3/17	16 Mar	3/17	3/17	3/17			
\$65	Portland	3/17	16 Mar	3/17	3/17	3/17			
\$70	Portland	3/17	16 Mar	3/17	3/17	3/17			
\$75	Portland	3/17	16 Mar	3/17	3/17	3/17			
\$80	Portland	3/17	16 Mar	3/17	3/17	3/17			
\$85	Portland	3/17	16 Mar	3/17	3/17	3/17			
\$90	Portland	3/17	16 Mar	3/17	3/17	3/17			
\$95	Portland	3/17	16 Mar	3/17	3/17	3/17			
\$100	Portland	3/17	16 Mar	3/17	3/17	3/17			

To Average Life Above 5 Years																		
1925	Premier	1/17	78	Jul	61	75.25	73.25	64.91	61	125	Adlon Development Bk	1/14	79	Nov	18	74.00	72.00	62.00
1926	Merck	1/24	11	Dec	61	75.25	73.25	64.91	61	126	Inter-American Dev Bk	1/14	79	Nov	18	74.00	72.00	62.00
1927	Alcazar Film Extn	1/24	11	Dec	61	75.25	73.25	64.91	61	127	Inter-American Dev Bk	1/14	79	Nov	18	74.00	72.00	62.00
1928	Dele Petroleum Ltd	1/24	11	Dec	61	75.25	73.25	64.91	61	128	Inter-American Dev Bk	1/14	79	Nov	18	74.00	72.00	62.00
1929	Venezuela	1/24	11	Dec	61	75.25	73.25	64.91	61	129	Inter-American Dev Bk	1/14	79	Nov	18	74.00	72.00	62.00
1930	United Fruit	1/24	11	Dec	61	75.25	73.25	64.91	61	130	Inter-American Dev Bk	1/14	79	Nov	18	74.00	72.00	62.00
1931	Coca-Cola-Bottlers	1/24	11	Dec	61	75.25	73.25	64.91	61	131	Inter-American Dev Bk	1/14	79	Nov	18	74.00	72.00	62.00
1932	United Fruit	1/24	11	Dec	61	75.25	73.25	64.91	61	132	Inter-American Dev Bk	1/14	79	Nov	18	74.00	72.00	62.00
1933	Alcazar Film Extn	1/24	11	Dec	61	75.25	73.25	64.91	61	133	Inter-American Dev Bk	1/14	79	Nov	18	74.00	72.00	62.00
1934	Alcazar Film Extn	1/24	11	Dec	61	75.25	73.25	64.91	61	134	Inter-American Dev Bk	1/14	79	Nov	18	74.00	72.00	62.00
1935	Alcazar Film Extn	1/24	11	Dec	61	75.25	73.25	64.91	61	135	Inter-American Dev Bk	1/14	79	Nov	18	74.00	72.00	62.00
1936	Alcazar Film Extn	1/24	11	Dec	61	75.25	73.25	64.91	61	136	Inter-American Dev Bk	1/14	79	Nov	18	74.00	72.00	62.00
1937	Alcazar Film Extn	1/24	11	Dec	61	75.25	73.25	64.91	61	137	Inter-American Dev Bk	1/14	79	Nov	18	74.00	72.00	62.00
1938	Alcazar Film Extn	1/24	11	Dec	61	75.25	73.25	64.91	61	138	Inter-American Dev Bk	1/14	79	Nov	18	74.00	72.00	62.00
1939	Alcazar Film Extn	1/24	11	Dec	61	75.25	73.25	64.91	61	139	Inter-American Dev Bk	1/14	79	Nov	18	74.00	72.00	62.00
1940	Alcazar Film Extn	1/24	11	Dec	61	75.25	73.25	64.91	61	140	Inter-American Dev Bk	1/14	79	Nov	18	74.00	72.00	62.00
1941	Alcazar Film Extn	1/24	11	Dec	61	75.25	73.25	64.91	61	141	Inter-American Dev Bk	1/14	79	Nov	18	74.00	72.00	62.00
1942	Alcazar Film Extn	1/24	11	Dec	61	75.25	73.25	64.91	61	142	Inter-American Dev Bk	1/14	79	Nov	18	74.00	72.00	62.00
1943	Alcazar Film Extn	1/24	11	Dec	61	75.25	73.25	64.91	61	143	Inter-American Dev Bk	1/14	79	Nov	18	74.00	72.00	62.00
1944	Alcazar Film Extn	1/24	11	Dec	61	75.25	73.25	64.91	61	144	Inter-American Dev Bk	1/14	79	Nov	18	74.00	72.00	62.00
1945	Alcazar Film Extn	1/24	11	Dec	61	75.25	73.25	64.91	61	145	Inter-American Dev Bk	1/14	79	Nov	18	74.00	72.00	62.00
1946	Alcazar Film Extn	1/24	11	Dec	61	75.25	73.25	64.91	61	146	Inter-American Dev Bk	1/14	79	Nov	18	74.00	72.00	62.00
1947	Alcazar Film Extn	1/24	11	Dec	61	75.25	73.25	64.91	61	147	Inter-American Dev Bk	1/14	79	Nov	18	74.00	72.00	62.00
1948	Alcazar Film Extn	1/24	11	Dec	61	75.25	73.25	64.91	61	148	Inter-American Dev Bk	1/14	79	Nov	18	74.00	72.00	62.00
1949	Alcazar Film Extn	1/24	11	Dec	61	75.25	73.25	64.91	61	149	Inter-American Dev Bk	1/14	79	Nov	18	74.00	72.00	62.00
1950	Alcazar Film Extn	1/24	11	Dec	61	75.25	73.25	64.91	61	150	Inter-American Dev Bk	1/14	79	Nov	18	74.00	72.00	62.00
1951	Alcazar Film Extn	1/24	11	Dec	61	75.25	73.25	64.91	61	151	Inter-American Dev Bk	1/14	79	Nov	18	74.00	72.00	62.00
1952	Alcazar Film Extn	1/24	11	Dec	61	75.25	73.25	64.91	61	152	Inter-American Dev Bk	1/14	79	Nov	18	74.00	72.00	62.00
1953	Alcazar Film Extn	1/24	11	Dec	61	75.25	73.25	64.91	61	153	Inter-American Dev Bk	1/14	79	Nov	18	74.00	72.00	62.00
1954	Alcazar Film Extn	1/24	11	Dec	61	75.25	73.25	64.91	61	154	Inter-American Dev Bk	1/14	79	Nov	18	74.00	72.00	62.00
1955	Alcazar Film Extn	1/24	11	Dec	61	75.25	73.25	64.91	61	155	Inter-American Dev Bk	1/14	79	Nov	18	74.00	72.00	62.00
1956	Alcazar Film Extn	1/24	11	Dec	61	75.25	73.25	64.91	61	156	Inter-American Dev Bk	1/14	79	Nov	18	74.00	72.00	62.00
1957	Alcazar Film Extn	1/24	11	Dec	61	75.25	73.25	64.91	61	157	Inter-American Dev Bk	1/14	79	Nov	18	74.00	72.00	62.00
1958	Alcazar Film Extn	1/24	11	Dec	61	75.25	73.25	64.91	61	158	Inter-American Dev Bk	1/14	79	Nov	18	74.00	72.00	62.00
1959	Alcazar Film Extn	1/24	11	Dec	61	75.25	73.25	64.91	61	159	Inter-American Dev Bk	1/14	79	Nov	18	74.00	72.00	62.00
1960	Alcazar Film Extn	1/24	11	Dec	61	75.25	73.25	64.91	61	160	Inter-American Dev Bk	1/14	79	Nov	18	74.00	72.00	62.00
1961	Alcazar Film Extn	1/24	11	Dec	61	75.25	73.25	64.91	61	161	Inter-American Dev Bk	1/14	79	Nov	18	74.00	72.00	62.00
1962	Alcazar Film Extn	1/24	11	Dec	61	75.25	73.25	64.91	61	162	Inter-American Dev Bk	1/14	79	Nov	18	74.00	72.00	62.00
1963	Alcazar Film Extn	1/24	11	Dec	61	75.25	73.25	64.91	61	163	Inter-American Dev Bk	1/14	79	Nov	18	74.00	72.00	62.00
1964	Alcazar Film Extn	1/24	11	Dec	61	75.25	73.25	64.91	61	164	Inter-American Dev Bk	1/14	79	Nov	18	74.00	72.00	62.00
1965	Alcazar Film Extn	1/24	11	Dec	61	75.25	73.25	64.91	61	165	Inter-American Dev Bk	1/14	79	Nov	18	74.00	72.00	62.00
1966	Alcazar Film Extn	1/24	11	Dec	61	75.25	73.25	64.91	61	166	Inter-American Dev Bk	1/14	79	Nov	18	74.00	72.00	62.00
1967	Alcazar Film Extn	1/24	11	Dec	61	75.25	73.25	64.91	61	167	Inter-American Dev Bk	1/14	79	Nov	18	74.00	72.00	62.00
1968	Alcazar Film Extn	1/24	11	Dec	61	75.25	73.25	64.91	61	168	Inter-American Dev Bk	1/14	79	Nov	18	74.00	72.00	62.00
1969	Alcazar Film Extn	1/24	11	Dec	61	75.25	73.25	64.91	61	169	Inter-American Dev Bk	1/14	79	Nov	18	74.00	72.00	62.00
1970	Alcazar Film Extn	1/24	11	Dec	61	75.25	73.25	64.91	61	170	Inter-American Dev Bk	1/14	79	Nov	18	74.00	72.00	62.00
1971	Alcazar Film Extn	1/24	11	Dec	61	75.25	73.25	64.91	61	171	Inter-American Dev Bk	1/14	79	Nov	18	74.00	72.00	62.00
1972	Alcazar Film Extn	1/24	11	Dec	61	75.25	73.25	64.91	61	172	Inter-American Dev Bk	1/14	79	Nov	18	74.00	72.00	62.00
1973	Alcazar Film Extn	1/24	11	Dec	61	75.25	73.25	64.91	61	173	Inter-American Dev Bk	1/14	79	Nov	18	74.00	72.00	62.00
1974	Alcazar Film Extn	1/24	11	Dec	61	75.25	73.25	64.91	61	174	Inter-American Dev Bk	1/14	79	Nov	18	74.00	72.00	62.00
1975	Alcazar Film Extn	1/24	11	Dec	61	75.25	73.25	64.91	61	175	Inter-American Dev Bk	1/14	79	Nov	18	74.00	72.00	62.00
1976	Alcazar Film Extn	1/24	11	Dec	61	75.25	73.25	64.91	61	176	Inter-American Dev Bk	1/14	79	Nov	18	74.00	72.00	62.00
1977	Alcazar Film Extn	1/24	11	Dec	61	75.25	73.25	64.91	61	177	Inter-American Dev Bk	1/14	79	Nov	18	74.00	72.00	62.00
1978	Alcazar Film Extn	1/24	11	Dec	61	75.25	73.25	64.91	61	178	Inter-American Dev Bk	1/14	79	Nov	18	74.00	72.00	62.00
1979	Alcazar Film Extn	1/24	11	Dec	61	75.25	73.25	64.91	61	179	Inter-American Dev Bk	1/14	79	Nov	18	74.00	72.00	62.00
1980	Alcazar Film Extn	1/24	11	Dec	61	75.25	73.25	64.91	61	180	Inter-American Dev Bk	1/14	79	Nov	18	74.00	72.00	62.00
1981	Alcazar Film Extn	1/24	11	Dec	61	75.25	73.25	64.91	61	181	Inter-American Dev Bk	1/14	79	Nov	18	74.00	72.00	62.00
1982	Alcazar Film Extn	1/24	11	Dec	61	75.25	73.25	64.91	61	182	Inter-American Dev Bk	1/14	79	Nov	18	74.00	72.00	62.00
1983	Alcazar Film Extn	1/24	11	Dec	61	75.25	73.25	64.91	61	183	Inter-American Dev Bk	1/14	79	Nov	18	74.00	72.00	62.00
1984	Alcazar Film Extn	1/24	11	Dec	61	75.25	73.25	64.91	61	184	Inter-American Dev Bk	1/14	79	Nov	18	74.00	72.00	62.00
1985	Alcazar Film Extn	1/24	11	Dec	61	75.25	73.25	64.91	61	185	Inter-American Dev Bk	1/14	79	Nov	18	74.00	72.00	62.00
1986	Alcazar Film Extn	1/24	11	Dec	61	75.25	73.25	64.91	61	186	Inter-American Dev Bk	1/14	79	Nov	18	74.00	72.00	62.00
1987	Alcazar Film Extn	1/24	11	Dec	61	75.25	73.25	64.91	61	187	Inter-American Dev Bk	1/14	79	Nov	18	74.00	72.00	62.00
1988	Alcazar Film Extn	1/24	11	Dec	61	75.25	73.25	64.91	61	188	Inter-American Dev Bk	1/14	79	Nov	18	74.00	72.00	62.00
1989	Alcazar Film Extn	1/24	11	Dec	61	75.25	73.25	64.91	61	189	Inter-American Dev Bk	1/14	79	Nov	18	74.00	72.00	62.00
1990	Alcazar Film Extn	1/24	11	Dec	61	75.25	73.25	64.91	61	190	Inter-American Dev Bk	1/14	79	Nov	18	74.00	72.00	62.00
1991	Alcazar Film Extn	1/24	11	Dec	61	75.25	73.25	64.91	61	191	Inter-American Dev Bk	1/14	79	Nov	18	74.00	72.00	62.00
1992	Alcazar Film Extn	1/24	11	Dec	61	75.25	73.25	64.91	61	192	Inter-American Dev Bk	1/14	79	Nov	18	74.00	72.00	62.00
1993	Alcazar Film Extn	1/24	11	Dec	61	75.25	73.25	64.91	61	193	Inter-American Dev Bk	1/14	79	Nov	18	74.00	72.00	62.00
1994	Alcazar Film Extn	1/24	11	Dec	61	75.25	73.25	64.91	61	194	Inter-American Dev Bk	1/14	79	Nov	18	74.00	72.00	62.00
1995	Alcazar Film Extn	1/24	11	Dec	61	75.25	73.25	64.91	61	195	Inter-American Dev Bk	1/14	79	Nov	18	74.00	72.00	62.00
1996	Alcazar Film Extn	1/24	11	Dec	61	75.25	73.25	64.91	61	196	Inter-American Dev Bk	1/14	79	Nov	18	74.00	72.00	62.00
1997	Alcazar Film Extn	1/24	11	Dec	61	75.25	73.25	64.91	61	197	Inter-American Dev Bk	1/14	79	Nov	18	74.00	72.00	62.00
1998	Alcazar Film Extn	1/24	11	Dec	61	75.25	73.25	64.91	61	198	Inter-American Dev Bk	1/14	79	Nov	18	74.00	72.00	62.00
1999	Alcazar Film Extn	1/2																

BELGIUM																	
575	Meckes Persuad	9/12 '91	Jan	4/12	55.89	26.43	dm 100	Belgium	10/12	Jan	26.44	9.38	dm 520	World Bank	10/12	Jan	26.44
576	Melvaux	9/12 '91	Jan	12/12	55.89	26.43	dm 100	Belgium	10/12	Jan	26.44	9.38	dm 520	World Bank	10/12	Jan	26.44
577	Morin	9/12 '91	Jan	12/12	55.89	26.43	dm 100	Belgium	10/12	Jan	26.44	9.38	dm 520	World Bank	10/12	Jan	26.44
578	Moson	12/12 '91	Jan	12/12	55.89	26.43	dm 100	Belgium	10/12	Jan	26.44	9.38	dm 520	World Bank	10/12	Jan	26.44
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581	Strom	12/12 '91	Jan	12/12	55.89	26.43	dm 100	Belgium	10/12	Jan	26.44	9.38	dm 520	World Bank	10/12	Jan	26.44
582	Strom	12/12 '91	Jan	12/12	55.89	26.43	dm 100	Belgium	10/12	Jan	26.44	9.38	dm 520	World Bank	10/12	Jan	26.44
583	Strom	12/12 '91	Jan	12/12	55.89	26.43	dm 100	Belgium	10/12	Jan	26.44	9.38	dm 520	World Bank	10/12	Jan	26.44
584	Strom	12/12 '91	Jan	12/12	55.89	26.43	dm 100	Belgium	10/12	Jan	26.44	9.38	dm 520	World Bank	10/12	Jan	26.44
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586	Strom	12/12 '91	Jan	12/12	55.89	26.43	dm 100	Belgium	10/12	Jan	26.44	9.38	dm 520	World Bank	10/12	Jan	26.44
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598	Strom	12/12 '91	Jan	12/12	55.89	26.43	dm 100	Belgium	10/12	Jan	26.44	9.38	dm 520	World Bank	10/12	Jan	26.44
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601	Strom	12/12 '91	Jan	12/12	55.89	26.43	dm 100	Belgium	10/12	Jan	26.44	9.38	dm 520	World Bank	10/12	Jan	26.44
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649	Strom	12/12 '91	Jan	12/12	55.89	26.43	dm 100	Belgium	10/12	Jan	26.44	9.38	dm 520	World Bank	10/12	Jan	26.44
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Ohio Edison Finance	11/14/87	7 Jul	119	14.31	15.48
Ohio Edison Finance	11/17/87	10 Oct	119	14.34	15.51
Owens Corning	11/18/87	8 Jun	141/17	10.79	10.88
Pacific Gas & Electric	11/18/87	8 Aug	100/24	13.43	14.29
Pacific Gas & Electric	11/24/87	9 Jun	100/24	13.43	14.29
Pacific Gas & Electric	11/27/87	9 Jun	100/24	13.48	14.34
Pacific Gas & Electric	11/30/87	9 Jun	107/34	13.51	14.37
Pacific Lightfibre Intl	11/24/87	9 Jul	100/17	14.17	14.79
Pacific Lightfibre Intl	11/30/87	9 Jun	100/17	14.17	14.79
Pembroke Capital Co	11/30/87	7 Jul	119	13.11	13.97
Pembroke Capital Co	12/3/87	22 Sep	100/24	13.52	14.38
Pennsylvania Electric	11/20/87	26 May	100/24	14.14	14.74
Peoples Gas	11/12/87	26 May	100/24	13.99	14.14
Peoples Gas	11/12/87	26 May	100/24	13.99	14.14

EUROBONDS
The Gap in Yield. Shrink
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EUROBONDS

By CARL GEWIRTZ

Continuing Gap in Yields Shrinks Market's Demand for New Issues

PARIS — New-issue activity in the Eurobond market shrank markedly last week.

Only one dollar bond was marketed, for Nippon Credit Bank, and all things being equal it probably would not have been launched when it was. But, as it was, it was an interest rate swap, the deal had to go forward since the timing is dependent on the swap partner rather than the bond issuer.

The offering yield on the 10-year bonds was up 41 basis points (almost half a percentage point) from what the Industrial Bank of Japan offered a week earlier on its seven-year bond. But dealers said Nippon Credit was changing hands on a when-issued basis at a two-point discount from its offering price of 99.7. Even at that discount, however, the yield was almost a half-point below that of older Nippon Credit issues on the secondary market.

The problem with the Nippon issue, some bankers argued, was not that the terms offered but rather that underwriters are already hilly stuffed with the inventory of the past few weeks and are unwilling to take on more. And investors, who can find much more remunerative investments in the secondary market, are full-up on bank paper, analysts said.

By contrast, there was considerable activity in the secondary market, where prices were up by almost a point — or \$10.

The flood of the recent badly priced issues also started moving, but at very steep discounts. The Export-Import Bank, bearing a coupon of 9 percent, for which investors need put up only 10 percent of the subscription price now and the balance in August, tumbled to a low of 4 percent where it produced a current yield of 20 percent. By the end of the week, it was quoted at 54 — still a huge discount, but getting closer to the 100-par level.

The same cannot be said for B&S's 9 1/2 percent of 1989, which were offered at par and require 15 percent payment now and the rest in August. Dealers could not be found to quote a price.

The wrongly priced, fully paid issues were also trading at steep discounts. Texaco's 9 1/2 percent of 1990, offered at 99 1/2, was quoted at 94 1/2 for a yield of 10.97 — a sharp contrast to the offering yield of 9.8 percent.

The big surprise of the week was the performance of the Hoechst's 8 percent bonds of 1993 bearing warrants to purchase 22 shares of the company's stock. Trading on a when-issued basis at a discount of four points, the bonds soared to 101 by the end of the week. Short-covering by dealers who had sold paper they did not own on the expectations of replacing it at a lower price, rocketed the price higher once the quote started moving up.

The other surprise of the week was the very sharp rise in the price of zero-coupon bonds. Gains of up to 24 points, which one dealer estimated was the equivalent of a 5 percent increase, were recorded after the Japanese authorities lifted their ban on the purchase of new zero issues.

Japanese purchases will be limited to no more than one-third of any issue, but indications that the market may revive sent the price of old issues soaring on the secondary market. As the implied yields on the zero-coupon issues, dealers said, speculative money was diverted back to the partly-paid issues.

Nevertheless, there remains a very large gap between the yields available on the recent issues and those on seasoned issues. And that gap will have to be closed before the new-issue market can resume its former vigor.

The unsettled market conditions produced one casualty last week: Hanson Overseas Finance withdrew its proposed \$40 million issue that was to have been convertible into its London-listed common stock. Managers said the decline in the value of sterling rendered the stock option unattractive at this time.

By contrast, some portfolio managers said they were now attracted to

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 3)

Oil-Price Disarray Unsettles Mexicans

By Alan Riding
New York Times Service

MEXICO CITY — Before Finance Minister Jesús Silva Herzog set off on a tour of Western financial capitals over a week ago, Mexico's hard-pressed government appeared to have worked out almost to the penny how it would cover import needs and interest payments this year.

But as Mr. Silva Herzog sought to pin down foreign pledges to lend Mexico a further \$5 billion and to restructure some \$20 billion in debt outstanding, the prospect of a new drop in world oil prices following last week's OPEC meeting sent dismayed officials back to their calculators.

"Every \$1 drop in oil prices means a loss of \$500 million per year for us," said a senior official, who asked not to be named. "But every 1 percent drop in interest rates brings a saving of around \$700 million. We can only wait and see what happens."

Although it is not a member of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, Mexico is the world's third-largest oil exporter (excluding the Soviet Union). In the debate on whether a lower oil price would be good or bad, Mexico — with its huge debt and near-total reliance on oil revenue for foreign exchange — is often cited as the leading example of the harm a price decline could do, to the country and the international banking system.

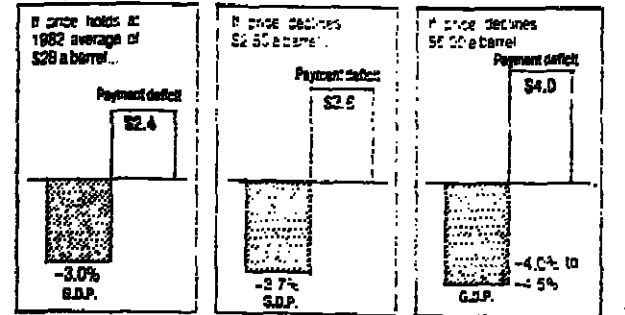
"We're walking on thin ice, but the ice could now get a lot thinner," one official said, referring to the failure of OPEC to agree on production quotas that would help sustain sagging world oil prices. "The outlook is certainly bleak."

To comply with the terms of a \$3.9-billion loan from the International Monetary Fund, the two-month-old government of President Miguel de la Madrid Hurtado has already imposed a stiff austerity program involving sharp cutbacks in public spending accompanied by across-the-board price increases. As a result, real wages have fallen, unemployment has jumped and a decline in economic growth is expected in Mexico this year for the first time in memory.

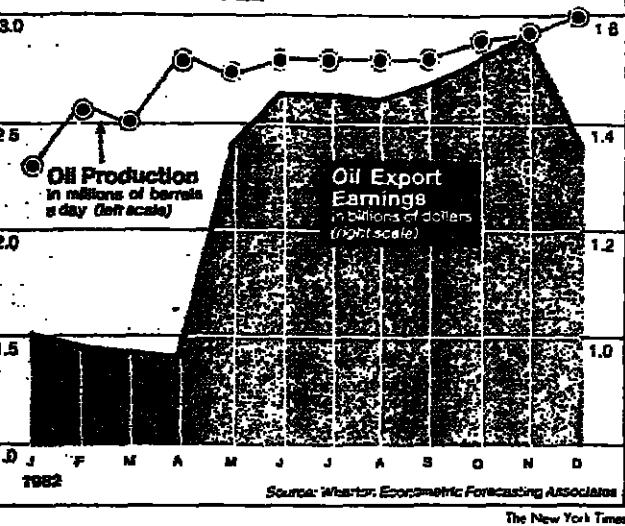
At the same time, the new administration has sought to rebuild foreign confidence in the Mexican economy by relaxing foreign-exchange controls, working out an arrangement to enable private companies to cover unpaid interest arrears, and agreeing to sell off 34 percent of the shares

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 3)

How a Decline in Oil Prices Affects Mexico



Production Is Increased, But Revenues Fall



Oil Slump Drags Down GHR Energy

Some Analysts Say Chapter 11 Is End of Book for Stanley's Company

By Kenneth N. Gilpin
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — For the second time in less than a decade, a company owned and operated by John R. Stanley, an oil industry entrepreneur, has filed for bankruptcy.

The company, GHR Energy Corp., a closely held Louisiana oil and gas concern that last year was ranked as the third-largest private industrial concern in the United States, filed Wednesday for protection from its creditors under Chapter 11 of the federal bankruptcy laws in Worcester, Massachusetts.

The company is the main operating arm of GHR Companies, which Fortune magazine estimated had revenues of \$3 billion in 1981. According to Fortune magazine, only Mars Corp. and Hughes Aircraft are larger privately held companies.

In the filing, GHR Energy said it had more than \$1.2 billion in debts

to more than 1,000 creditors, making it one of the largest bankruptcy petitions ever.

In addition to owning and operating one of the largest U.S. refineries, in Good Hope, Louisiana, which have a capacity of 90,000 barrels a day and are valued at nearly \$700 million, GHR Energy owns natural gas reserves in south Texas, which last summer were appraised at \$1.06 billion.

In 1975, Mr. Stanley took another energy company he controlled, the Worcester-based Good Hope Industries, into Chapter 11, claiming liabilities of \$233 million.

The company, which Mr. Stanley built from a string of gasoline stations in New England and New York into a diversified energy company, remained protected under the bankruptcy provisions — which allow a company to continue to operate while it develops a plan to pay its creditors — for the next five years.

During that period, rising oil prices and a \$115 million loan from Continental Illinois National Bank & Trust Co. allowed Good Hope & Stanley to emerge in May 1980 with a plan to repay its creditors fully over a period of years. Analysts have called that filing a classic example of reorganizing the intended purpose of Federal bankruptcy laws.

In a statement, Mr. Stanley said depressed demand and prices for refined petroleum products was behind GHR Energy's decision, and he said negotiations with three oil-producing countries and three U.S. oil companies for the sale of the Good Hope refinery were under way.

Mr. Stanley added that he expected the Chapter 11 reorganization to be "short-lived."

Some analysts thought otherwise. "This is Chapter 22 for Jack Stanley," said one oil analyst, who declined to be quoted by name. "He's a smart guy, but this isn't

Report by MEES Fuels Speculation Of Oil Price Cuts

Reuters

BAHRAIN — The authoritative Middle East Economic Survey increased speculation of a cut in oil prices when it reported over the weekend that the current price was no longer viable.

The Nicosia-based newsletter said a price cut by Saudi Arabia and its Gulf allies seemed likely within a month and that they would be happy with a \$4 a barrel reduction.

The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries is facing what ministers have called its worst crisis, after an emergency meeting of OPEC oil ministers a week ago in Geneva failed to agree on a new way to divide the glutted market to defend OPEC's \$34 reference price.

Some OPEC members — industry officials have singled out Iran and Libya — are undercutting prices in an attempt to gain a bigger share of the market.

But Gulf oil analysts said Sunday that the Saudi oil minister, Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, and his colleagues, whose countries have seen production slump as they defended OPEC prices, were hesitant about making a price cut that might trigger a price war.

"A cut by the Gulf states would be like opening Pandora's box," an analyst said. "There is no way of telling at what level any price war would end and what damage would be inflicted to the world financial system."

The Indonesian oil minister, Subroto, left the Gulf on Sunday for home after delivering messages from President Suharto to King Fahd of Saudi Arabia and the emir of Kuwait, Sheikh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah.

Diplomatic sources said they believed the messages urged the Gulf states to delay any oil price cuts.

The Iraqi oil minister, Qasim Ahmed Taqi, has called on OPEC states to abide by agreed production quotas or face a price war, which he said would be damaging for all oil exporters.

In a statement to the official Iraqi News Agency, Mr. Taqi said Saturday that Iran, Libya and Venezuela were exporting more than the shares allocated to them by OPEC, thus causing prices to fall.

He said the three countries' insistence on exporting more than their quota was the cause of the failure of last week's OPEC meeting to agree on new production quotas.

The only way to overcome the



Subroto

glut was for all OPEC members to stick by their quotas and agreed prices, he said. "Until this is achieved, many states are threatening to take steps including price-cutting ... which will lead to a price-war whose effects would harm all oil-exporting states," the agency quoted him as saying.

Oil ministers from OPEC members in the Gulf have been in constant touch since the Geneva meeting, debating the benefits and risks of making what would be the first cut in the key price since the OPEC states took control of their own oil marketing a decade ago, informed oil sources said.

A cut to \$30 a barrel would reduce OPEC's income by \$25 billion a year and intensify pressure on the poorer members to undercut the new price, some analysts say.

Imminent emergency talks on prices were widely expected, and the Saudi newspaper al-Riyadh has said Gulf oil and finance ministers were expected to meet King Fahd early this week.

Fahd Inaugurates Pipeline

King Fahd inaugurated on Sunday a \$1.6-billion oil pipeline across the kingdom to a new industrial city created in the desert on the Red Sea coast. Reuters reported from Jeddah.

The pipeline, running 1,200 kilometers (750 miles) from the eastern oil field terminal of Abqaiq to Yanbu, will fuel refining and petrochemical plants being built at Yanbu and supply a crude oil marine export terminal.

The pipeline, which began a trial pumping of crude in July 1981, will allow some of the kingdom's oil exports to bypass the vulnerable Strait of Hormuz at the mouth of the Gulf.

Reagan May Include Oil Tax in 1984 Budget

By Robert D. Hershey Jr.
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration, in addition to proposing a \$5-a-barrel oil excise tax as a "contingency" levy for 1983 and beyond, may also include the plan in its budget for the fiscal year 1984, various analysts say.

Congressional and other sources suggested last week that by including a tax on both imported and domestic oil in its budget for the fiscal year beginning Oct. 1, the administration may be signaling interest in pushing the idea independently of the standby plan.

The standby plan is included in a package of taxes the administration says will be necessary after 1985 if federal deficits are not brought down to acceptable levels. The contingency plan is not given much chance of passage in Congress.

Including the oil tax in the coming budget is "kind of an invitation, it seems to me," commented an aide to Sen. Bill Bradley, a New Jersey Democrat. "And if you're looking for a time to do it," he added, referring to the disarray over prices within the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, "this is the time."

Until now, the administration has been steadfastly opposed to an oil excise tax, a possibility that has been widely dismissed both as a way to raise revenues and as a means to preserve the hard-won gains in energy efficiency that followed previous increases in energy prices.

"By raising the subject, they've changed from it being totally verboten to meaning, well, maybe," said another congressional aide who asked that he not be identified.

A \$5-a-barrel levy on all imported and domestic crude oil would raise about \$27 billion a year, based on current consumption levels of slightly more than 15 million barrels a day. The tax would presumably be imposed as the oil arrives at refineries and would be passed on to consumers.

At \$5 a barrel, the tax would come to about 12 cents a gallon on gasoline or other refined products. Given current poor demand, however, the industry might not be able to pass the entire amount on to consumers.

By taxing domestic as well as imported oil, the revenues would be substantially greater than for an import tax alone. This is despite the fact, analysts said, that by itself an import tax would pull up domestic prices by a nearly equivalent amount and would thereby yield large sums from the existing

excise tax on domestic oil — sometimes called the "windfall profits" tax.

In addition to raising revenue, an oil tax could further encourage energy savings. To this extent, it could contribute to economic recovery by releasing money for spending on other things. Many also regard it to the extent the tax would curb imports, as enhancing national security by making the United States less dependent on foreign oil.

Soviet Overtures on GATT Cause Concern Among Western Officials

By Clyde H. Farnsworth
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Soviet Union is taking soundings to apply for observer status with the organization that sets global trade policy, posing a problem for the United States and other Western powers, according to Reagan administration officials.

The Geneva-based organization, the 88-nation Council of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, seeks to promote global prosperity through trade liberalization. It accounts for about 85 percent of international commerce.

David F. Demarest, an official in the office of the U.S. Trade Representative, said last week, "The fact that the Russians have not indicated a willingness to ultimately join GATT or adhere to GATT rules gives us some measure of concern."

Other American officials said privately they feared that the Soviet Union would try to "politicize" GATT, weakening the organization at just the moment when the United States has begun a major initiative to strengthen it. "The opportunities for mischief outweigh advantages at this point," an American trade diplomat commented.

The Soviet move comes amid great tension in world trade, marked by recent clashes between the United States and Western Europe over Soviet pipeline plans and agricultural export subsidies, skirmishes with Japan over general trade policy and an embryonic trade war with China over textiles.

The United States has recently argued for strengthening GATT's machinery to open up trade in services, agriculture and other sectors. These disputes, which have been sharpened by the global economic slump, came into focus last November at a ministerial meeting of the GATT membership that almost broke down after five days and

an oil fee would have strong political opposition, particularly in the Northeast where there is a heavy concentration of oil-heated homes. On the other hand, the Northeast already has made a substantial adjustment to higher energy prices.

Organized labor could be expected to oppose the idea as representing a "regressive" sales tax. The American Petroleum Institute, commenting on the standby proposal earlier last week, said, "Such

a tax would increase investor uncertainty, raise prices for consumers, create regional inequities and be extremely disadvantageous to United States businesses attempting to compete in world markets."

But an oil tax would likely be supported by natural gas and coal interests and by certain companies such as the Chrysler Corp., whose revival is linked more than the other automakers to fuel-efficient cars.

Some analysts said the Russians might be trying to capitalize on these divisions. One European official, asking not to be identified, said that the European Community had taken a position similar to the United States in trying to discourage the Russians but that European governments might adopt a different stand if the issue were discussed publicly.

But the official, referring to Yuri V. Andropov, the Soviet leader, said: "I think this is another indication of the genius of Andropov."

Moscow was expected to send a delegation to Geneva to discuss observer status. The Russians, according to trade sources in Washington, have already talked with the director general of GATT, Arthur Dunkel, about the procedures for joining as an observer.

GATT observers have the right to attend meetings and make statements to the membership, but they do not participate in decision-making. They do not have to abide by GATT rules.

Moscow had asked to attend a GATT ministerial conference last November as an observer but was discouraged by the United States and other countries, American officials said.

"We're consulting with the European community, and my impression is that we will try to head the thing off," an American trade official commented.

Another American official noted that the Russians could use their presence at GATT for "reining in the East Europeans." Some Communist countries, including Hungary and Cuba, are signatories of GATT.

American officials also said they feel that the Russians might try to use their GATT role to prevent trade sanctions from being used against them.

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for Jan. 28, excluding bank service charges.

	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Amsterdam	2.475	1.17	109.25	3.775	1.17	109.25	3.775	1.17	109.25
Brussels (A)	47.72	73.025	19.92	4.91	3.008	17.825	5.61	124.31	71.22
Frankfurt	2.638	3.24	25.25	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78
London	1.538	2.739	10.999	2.178	4.108	23.2	3.254	12.771	5.771
Paris	1.4425	2.1585	57.65	20.29	50.52	29.404	70.16	143.84	143.84
New York	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Porto	4.965	11.52	20.44	1.45	4.913	28.18	14.84	34.85	92.65
Zurich	1.971	3.955	17.75	28.25	1.618	74.03	4.777	21.75	21.75
1 ECU	0.6421	8.6129	2.2954	4.5077	2.5224	4.693	1.948	8.0763	8.0763
1 SDR	1.08325	0.78561	2.653	7.154	1.5359	2.9162	52.774	2.1715	9.2297

Dollar Values

	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Swiss	1.487	0.62	1.487	0.62	1.487	0.62	1.487	0.62	1.487
Australian	0.7115	1.415	0.7115	1.415	0.7115	1.415	0.7115	1.415	0.7115
Canadian	0.7115	1.415	0.7115	1.415	0.7115	1.415	0.7115	1.415	0.7115
Japanese	0.0073	136.93	0.0073	136.93	0.0073	136.93	0.0073	136.93	0.0073
West German	0.48	2.0833	0.48	2.0833	0.48	2.0833	0.48	2.0833	0.48
French	0.1665	6.012	0.1665	6.012	0.1665	6.012	0.1665	6.012	0.1665
Italian	0.1366	7.319	0.1366	7.319	0.1366	7.319	0.1366	7.319	0.1366
Spanish	0.1665	6.012	0.1665	6.012	0.1665	6.012	0.1665	6.012	0.1665
Portuguese	0.2048	4.8823	0.2048	4.8823	0.2048	4.8823	0.2048	4.8823	0.2048
Belgian	0.3363	2.9735	0.3363	2.9735	0.3363	2.9735	0.3363	2.9735	0.3363
Dutch	0.3363	2.9735	0.3363	2.9735	0.3363	2.9735	0.3363	2.9735	0.3363
Swedish	0.1366	7.319	0.1366	7.319	0.1366	7.319	0.1366	7.319	0.1366
Norwegian	0.1366	7.319	0.1366	7.319	0.1366	7.319	0.1366	7.319	0.1366
Israeli	0.0354	28.237	0.0354	28.237	0.0354	28.237	0.0354	28.237	0.0354
South African	0.0073	136.93	0.0073	136.93	0.0073	136.93	0.0073	136.93	0.0073

(a) Commercial (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound (*) Units of 100 c (*) Units of 1,000

All these Securities having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

New Issue

January 1983

CNT

Caisse Nationale des Télécommunications

ECU 125,000,000 Notes and Bonds
comprising

ECU 35,000,000 12 per cent. 1983-1986 Notes
ECU 35,000,000 12.25 per cent. 1983-1989 Notes
ECU 30,000,000 12.375 per cent. 1983-1992 Bonds
ECU 25,000,000 12.50 per cent. 1983-1995 Bonds

Unconditionally Guaranteed by the Republic of France

Banque Nationale de Paris Banque Bruxelles Lambert S.A./Bank Brussel Lambert N.V.

Algemene Bank Nederland N.V. Amro International Limited
Banque Indosuez Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A.
Banque Paribas Crédit Commercial de France
Crédit Lyonnais Crédit Suisse First Boston Limited
Kreditbank International Group Merrill Lynch International & Co.
Morgan Guaranty Ltd Société Générale
Société Générale de Banque S.A. Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale

Benca Commerciale Italiana Banca del Gottardo Banca Nazionale del Lavoro Bank/Banque Ippa S.A.
Bank Göttinger, Kurze, Bungenberg (Overseas) Limited Bank Mees & Hope NV Bankverein Bremen AG Banque du Benelux S.A.
Banque Bruxelles Lambert (Suisse) S.A. Banque Crédit Commercial Banque Française du Commerce Extérieur Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A.
Banque Lloyds-Bretagne Banque Nationale de Paris (Luxembourg) S.A. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas Belgique S.A. Banque de l'Union Européenne
Banque Worms Bayerische Hypothek- und Wechselbank Aktiengesellschaft Berliner Handels- und Bank Aktiengesellschaft
Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations Caisse d'Epargne de l'Est-Luxembourg Chase Manhattan Capital Markets Group Chase Manhattan Limited
CIBC Limited Citicorp Capital Markets Group Compagnie Monégasque de Banque Continental Bank S.A. Creditanstalt-Bankverein
Crédit Commercial de Belgique S.A./Caisse d'Epargne de l'Est-Luxembourg Crédit Européen S.A. Luxembourg Crédit Général S.A. de Banque
Crédit Industriel d'Alsace et de Lorraine Crédit Industriel et Commercial Crédit du Nord Credito Italiano Daiwa Europe Limited
Den norske Creditbank (Luxembourg) S.A. Dominion Securities Ames Limited Dresdner Bank Aktiengesellschaft Enskilda Securities
Die Erste österreichische Spar-Casse Finanzdirektion Deway S.A. Genoverschaftliche Zentralbank AG-Vienna Goldman Sachs International Corp.
Göteborgs Bank Hamburg Bank Limited Istituto Bancario San Paolo di Torino Kleinwort, Benson Limited Kreditbank N.V.
Evan Lanschot Bankiers N.V. Lazard Frères et Cie Lehman Brothers Kuhn Loeb International, Inc. Lloyds Bank International Limited
UTCB International Limited Mitsubishi Bank (Europe) S.A. Morgan Stanley International Nederlandsche Middenstandsbank N.V.
Nederlandse Creditbank nv The Nikko Securities Co., (Europe) Ltd. Nippon European Bank S.A. Nomura International Limited
Orion Royal Bank Limited Petrobrás, Van Campenhoust & Cie S.C.S. Pierson, Helling & Pierson N.V. Postipankki Privatbanken A/S
Rabobank Nederland Salomon Brothers Industrial Société Européenne de Banque S.A. Société Générale Alsacienne de Banque
Société Séquanaise de Banque Svenska Handelsbanken Group Swiss Bank Corporation International Limited
Union Bank of Finland Ltd. Union Bank of Norway Ltd. United Overseas Bank (Luxembourg) S.A. Vereins- und Westbank Aktiengesellschaft
S.G. Warburg & Co. Ltd. Wood Gundy Limited Yamaichi International (Europe) Limited

Accounting
Brazil
Rescheduling

Amt	Security	Middle Price	Conv. Period	Conv.Pr p/Sh	Conv. Yld Prem.	Curr. Yld %
\$28	Blocher Energy (S)	65.71	1 Jul 80			

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HIGHEST CURRENT YIELDS					
On convertibles having a conversion premium of less than 10%.					
528	South Coast Ind 30/39	1 Aug 82	industrial	\$22.30	41
515	1 1/2% 1997 Aug	30 Sep 81			
	Manhattan Ridge 30/39	30 Sep 81			
516	8 % 1992 35	15 Oct 77		9.25	136
	Jackman Ltd 15/33	15 Oct 77		9.25	
517	8.5% 1992 Aug	15 Dec 80		9.25	
519	Tobacco Co	1 Dec 80		9.25	
520	12.5% 1992 Sep	15 Sep 77		9.50	
521	Life Savers Ind 21/31	15 Sep 77		9.50	
522	9 1/8% 1992 Mar	15 Sep 77		\$21.50	73
523	Tobacco Land Co	15 Sep 77		9.50	
524	7.25% 1994 Mar	15 Sep 77		9.50	
525	7 1/8% 1992 Mar	15 Sep 77		9.50	
526	7 1/8% 1992 Mar	15 Sep 77		9.50	
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599	7 1/8% 1992 Mar	15 Sep 77		9.50	
600	7 1/8% 1992 Mar	15 Sep 77		9.50	

Explanation of Symbols-			
CND	Canadian Dollar	SDR	Special Drawing Right
ECU	European Currency Unit	Yan	Yan
FRF	French Franc	Yfr	Yfr
GBP	British Sterling	Yfr	Yfr
HKD	Hong Kong Dollar	Yfr	Yfr
INR	Indian Rupee	Yfr	Yfr
JPY	Japanese Yen	Yfr	Yfr
NOK	Norwegian Kroner	Yfr	Yfr
USD	United States Dollar	Yfr	Yfr

ZERO COUPON BONDS

[illegible]

ANOTHER IMPORTANT

Option & price	Calls	P
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Option & price	Calls	P
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Banks' Accounting Complicates Brazil Loan Rescheduling

By Carl Gewirtz
International Herald Tribune

SYNDICATED LOANS

is published with a time lag of some four months.

Just how big the information gap is can be measured by the near 40% surprise of bankers when Mexico announced in August it could not repay its debt. To fill this hole, commercial banks are currently creating their own pooled data bank.

But as some of the problems emerging over Brazil's rescheduling demonstrate, attempts to compile accurate data may be an impossible task — not the least because of the way the banks themselves keep their records.

In Brazil's case, a considerable volume of money lent to Brazilian entities was not carried on the books of banks as such. And it is known to happen in other cases as well.

As a result, bankers involved in the rescheduling of Brazil's loans are still haggling over what their exposure to Brazil really is and how much debt they are obliged to roll over. The real rub, however, is not how much debt they reschedule, but how much new money they must provide, since that sum is a function of how much Brazilian debt they currently hold.

The disputed debt was not carried by the banks as Brazilian exposure because the loans, to private companies, were guaranteed by parties outside Brazil. Bankers apparently were able under such situations either to report to their board a lower level of exposure than existed or to leave more room in their internally set ceilings for more loans to Brazil — which for long had been paying the highest lending margins of any borrower tapping the Euro market.

Here is the way bankers explain it:

A German company, for example, would deposit \$100 million with its Luxembourg bank to be used as a guarantee for that bank's loan to the German company's Brazilian subsidiary. But the loan would be carried on the bank's books as a West German risk, rather than a Brazilian risk.

The company's Brazilian subsidiary would pay interest to the Luxembourg bank of 2½% points over the London interbank offered rate. The bank would keep a quarter-percentage point for its services and pass the remainder to the German parent company as additional interest on the original deposit.

A company would want to do this, bankers say, as a means of repatriating profits. In effect, the Brazilian subsidiary would be transferring \$2.25 million a year (the interest at the Libor spread minus the quarter-point service charge) to the parent. This payment would appear on the books of the Brazilian subsidiary as an expense and escape Brazilian taxes on the repatriation of profits.

Attempts to get bankers to disclose the ethics of these so-called back-to-back loans were unsuccessful.

As for the syndicated loan market, bankers were jubilant last week at evidence that the market is still operative. The mounting wave of reschedulings created doubts about whether the rank-and-file of traditional Euro market lenders would remain active.

But the success of the jumbo loan for Denmark, now increased to \$1.3 billion from the initial \$1-billion target, has erased many of the doubts. The response to the Danish loan, one lender manager said, "demonstrates there is a market. Medium-sized institutions look like they are ready to play."

Even before last week's formal general syndication, which occupied two Morgan Guaranty Trust teletype machines operating 24 hours a day 40 hours to complete, the managers of the loan had reported unopposed offers of 1½% points in the loan.

The 42 lead managers, who underwrote \$30 to \$50 million each, are now seeking managers at the \$15-million level, co-managers at \$10 to \$15 million and participants at \$5 to \$10 million or \$1 to \$4 million.

The lead managers attribute the success of the Danish loan to the flexibility of its structure — essentially allowing each bank freedom on how much prime Libor or ECU they wanted. The actual size of the margins over the base rate was important, one of the lead managers said, "only to the extent that the price did not give lenders a reason to turn down invitations to join."

Bankers are now talking about the terms Sweden will offer on its \$1-billion jumbo, which is expected in the market as soon as the Danish transaction is completed. Current talk is that Sweden will offer lenders as much freedom to construct the loan as they see fit.

The success of the Danish loan is encouraging other borrowers, which had been holding back, to come to the market. The Bank of Greece is planning to raise \$500 million and is asking banks to bid on terms for an eight-year loan. Greece last year paid ½ point over Libor and bankers expect it to squeeze through with a margin of ¾ point this year.

Pecca, a private Spanish electric utility company, is seeking \$100 million for seven years at a margin of 1 point over Libor, up from the split ¾-¾ point over Libor it paid last year.

All the other end of the scale is a \$100-million loan for Trispower organized by Banque Nationale de Paris. The 10-year loan, which has an average life of slightly less than six years, is priced at a slim ¼ point over Libor. However, BNP has just received permission to open a branch in Taiwan and the slim margin on the loan is clearly the price BNP is willing to pay for the privilege.

South Korea's Exchange Bank and an international group of banks proposing to arrange a \$500 million has reached what one participant calls a stand-off over terms. KEB is seeking an eight-year loan carrying unchanged terms from what Korea paid last year — half a point over Libor or 20 basis points (100 equals one percentage point) above the prime rate. Lenders want a Libor margin of ¾ point and a ceiling on the prime tranche of 1.3 points over the three-month rate for certificates of deposit compared to last year's ceiling of 1.25 points.

NEW EUROBOND ISSUES

Borrower	Amount (millions)	Maturity	Coupon %	Price	Yield At Offer	Terms
European Community	DM 200	1995	7%	99½	7.81	First callable at 102 in 1991, sinking fund to start in 1986 to produce a 7.5-yr average life.
Hydro-Quebec	DM 200	1993	7%	open	—	Noncallable. Price to be set Feb. 3.
Mitsui Osk Lines	DM 100	1988	7½	open	—	Noncallable. Price to be set Feb. 2.
Swedish Export Credit	Scd 60	1995	11¼	open	—	First callable at 103 in 1993, sinking fund to start in 1986 to produce a 10.3-yr average life.

Yield Gap Shrinks Demand for New Issues

(Continued from Page 9)

the U.K. gilt market, where yields of 12 percent are available. "Sterling appears to be stabilizing on the foreign exchange market and the gilt market is one of the most liquid in the world," explained one manager.

The Deutsche mark sector also recorded one casualty, with Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce withdrawing from its place on the new-issue calendar. The bank had hoped to achieve a lower coupon than managers of the proposed 100-million-DM issue were willing to place on it.

The DM market is operating under two handicaps: The uncertain outlook for U.S. interest rates, with many analysts fearing that rates may slip up before resuming their downward, and the political uncertainty about the outcome of the March 6 general election in West Germany.

The current mark issues are all quoted at 1¼-point discounts from issue price despite the fact that they are all of high quality. The European Community is offering 200 million DM of 12-year bonds at 9½% bearing a coupon of 7½ percent. The Council of Europe is raising 160 million DM for 10 years with a

coupon of 7½ percent and an issue price of 99½.

Hydro-Quebec is seeking 200 million DM for 10 years bearing a coupon of 7½ percent and Mitsui Osk Lines, carrying the guarantee of Sumitomo Bank, is offering 100 million DM of five-year notes bearing a coupon of 7¼ percent.

New issues are scheduled to be launched this week for Banque Indosuez, Bank of Tokyo, American Express, Italy's Ferrovie dello Stato and South Africa's Iscor.

The Euro market, small though it is, registers a regularity that surprises even its most enthusiastic proponents. The latest issue, 60

million Ecu for Swedish Export Credit, is the first from a Scandinavian borrower. The borrower is also the first credit institute to use the market and may indicate a wider use for the Ecu itself.

The notable feature of the issue is that it is basically three-year paper which is expected to be rolled over for a total life of 12 years. But at each three-year interval investors can request to be repaid or the borrower can call the issue.

The current coupon is an aggressively low 11¼ percent which, managers say, is justified by the three-year maturity.

International Herald Tribune

Analysts Forecast Huge Bulge in M-2

By Marguerite Nugent

NEW YORK — The rapid growth in the interest-bearing money market deposit accounts introduced on Dec. 14 will result in an increase of between \$30 billion and \$60 billion in the broader M-2 measure of the U.S. money supply for January, according to forecasts of money market analysts.

The analysts noted, however, that most of the increase does not appear to reflect any fundamental growth in that aggregate. As a result, they doubt the figure will prompt any tightening by the Federal Reserve and suggested the Fed may take some measures to calm any market fears.

Figures released Friday by the Fed showed the M-2 grew a revised \$12.1 billion in December. The M-2 consists of the basic M-1 money supply measure — currency readily available for spending — plus certain savings accounts and small-time deposits.

Preliminary Fed figures, also released Friday, showed that balances in the money market deposit accounts, which are essentially a savings account because of a limit placed on the number of transactions, rose to a non-seasonally adjusted \$183 billion in the week ended Jan. 19 from \$158.7 billion a week earlier and \$59.1 billion in the week ended Dec. 22.

Most of the money market deposits, much of it transferred from other bank and thrift accounts, as well as from money market mutual funds, are counted in M-2. The Fed has placed growth targets on M-2, and for that reason it is now more closely watched by the credit markets than the M-1, which fell \$800 million to \$483.5 billion in the week ended Jan. 19.

"The growth in M-2 mainly reflects shifts in the aggregates and is not a prelude to fundamental growth," said Harold Nathan of Wells Fargo Bank.

William Griggs, of Griggs & Santow Inc., agreed, but he noted that anticipation of such an increase may cause concern in the credit markets because of uncertainty about the Fed's response.

Mr. Griggs said the most recent figures for money market deposit

U.S. Consumer Rates

For Week Ended Jan. 28

Passbook Savings	5.50 %
"All Savers" Certificate	N.A. %
6-Month Savings Certificate	8.64 %
Tax-Exempt Bonds	
Bank Buyer 20-Band Index	9.64 %
Money Market Funds	
Danahue's 7-Day Average	7.80 %
Home Mortgage	
FHLB Overhead	14.22 %

accounts suggest M-2 could be up about \$60 billion in January.

He said that if the increase is that large, the markets will need some form of reassurance from the Fed that it will not tighten the money supply. He suggested this might come in the form of a discount rate cut or in testimony by Paul A. Volcker, the chairman of the Federal Reserve Board.

However, the M-2 figure for January is due Feb. 11 and Mr. Volcker will not present the Fed's goals for monetary policy for the year to Congress until Feb. 16.

Mr. Griggs suggested the Fed could time a cut in the discount rate, currently 8½ percent, to coincide with the M-2 release to show the market it does not consider the M-2 growth a problem.

In testimony last week before the Joint Economic Committee of Congress, Mr. Volcker reaffirmed the Fed's commitment to combating inflation, while saying the Fed would also encourage economic growth.

He also said he did not consider the recent growth in the aggregates as inflationary.

Analysts believe that the Fed is acting cautiously because of the controversy in Congress over the budget. Mr. Nathan said he doubted the Fed would take any easing action until there is some progress on the budget.

Month	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
40	10.00-10.25	10.00-10.25	10.00-10.25
50	10.00-10.25	10.00-10.25	10.00-10.25
60	10.00-10.25	10.00-10.25	10.00-10.25
70	10.00-10.25	10.00-10.25	10.00-10.25
80	10.00-10.25	10.00-10.25	10.00-10.25
90	10.00-10.25	10.00-10.25	10.00-10.25

Gold Options (prices in \$/oz.)

Valeurs White Weld S.A.
1, Quai du Mont-Blanc
1211 Geneva 1, Switzerland
Tel. 31.82.51 - Telex 28.305

Oil-Price Disarray Unsettles Mexico's Policy

(Continued from Page 9)

of private banks that were nationalized by former President José López Portillo last September.

But while the new financial officials have been concentrating on winning the support of major Western banks for the recovery program, they had expected that oil-export revenue of \$15 billion would supply the main portion of their foreign exchange needs in 1983.

The government was gambling not only that current oil prices would be maintained but also that its oil exports might surpass last year's average of 1.5 million barrels a day, thanks to a softening of domestic demand and an increase in production, which in December exceeded 3 million barrels a day for the first time.

Now, however, these calculations

seem vulnerable because of the disarray within OPEC. "Whether we like it or not, we are part of the market," one official said, "and we'll abide by the rules of the game. We'll have to adjust production, exports and prices to the market."

Before the OPEC meeting in Geneva, in an apparent effort to contribute to more stable market conditions, a Mexican mission visited all the major oil exporters, including such non-OPEC members as Britain and Norway. "Disorderly situations are bad for everyone, including financial markets," the official said.

Last week, the state oil monopoly, Petróleos Mexicanos, said it would "not initiate the lowering of international oil prices nor take measures to saturate the market." But it added that it would maintain its policy of reviewing prices at the beginning of each month, which provoked speculation that a lower export price could be announced Tuesday.

At present, Mexico sells its lighter Istmo oil for \$32.50 a barrel and its heavier Maya crude for \$25 a barrel. OPEC's guideline price is \$34 a barrel.

Since Mexico became a major oil exporter in 1978, the United States has consistently bought more than 50 percent of its oil exports. Last July, Mexico also became the United States' principal foreign oil supplier, providing slightly more than Saudi Arabia.

While hoping to avoid a price drop, officials seem determined to avoid the mistake made in June 1981 when Mexico's refusal to lower its prices during the developing world oil glut resulted in the cancellation of many contracts and the loss of \$2 billion in revenue.

Rather, they are studying ways to recoup any losses from lower oil prices. "Our revenue estimate is based on exports of 1.5 million barrels a day at current prices," a Finance Ministry official said, "but

China Reports Trade Surplus

The Associated Press

BEIJING — China registered a trade surplus of \$4.6 billion in 1982, the Xinhua news agency reported Saturday. It had reported a \$5.7-billion deficit in 1981.

Xinhua said 1982 exports totaled \$21.6 billion, up 3.5 percent from 1981. Imports totaled \$17 billion, roughly equivalent to the 1981 figure.

Bank to Aid Factories
The Bank of China plans to lend \$100 million in foreign exchange this year to factories in Shanghai so they can modernize and boost the quality of exports, according to the China news agency, Reuters reported from Beijing.

Shanghai, which produces one-eighth of China's industrial output, planned to import foreign equipment worth about \$300 million, the agency said Saturday.

Inter-American Development Bank

Dfls. 150,000,000
8 per cent Dutch Guilder Bonds of 1983, due 1989/1993

Annual coupons February 15.

Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.

Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.

Bank Mees & Hope NV
Hollandsche Bank-Unie N.V.
Pierson, Helderling & Pierson N.V.
Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas N.V.
Nederlandsche Middenstandsbank N.V.

Credit Suisse First Boston Limited
Daiwa Europe N.V.

Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft
Kuwait International Investment Co. s.a.k.
Merrill Lynch International & Co.
Orion Royal Bank Limited
Société Générale

January, 1983.

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Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft	Merrill Lynch International & Co.	Nomura International Limited
Morgan Guaranty Ltd.	Morgan Stanley International	Union Bank of Switzerland (Securities) Limited
Swiss Bank Corporation International Limited		
Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.	Amro International Limited	Arab Bank Investment Company Limited
Banco Urquijo Hispano Americano	Bank of America International	Bank Mees & Hope NV
Bankers Trust International Limited	Banque Française du Commerce Extérieur	Bank of Tokyo International Limited
Banque Indosuez	Banque de Neufize, Schlumberger, Mallet	Banque Gutzwiller, Karz, Baugener (Overseas) Limited
Banque Worms	Bardays Merchant Bank Limited	Banque Paribas
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Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale	Wood Gundy Limited	Yamaichi International (Europe) Limited

January 31, 1983

ACROSS	48 Reckon	19 Whirled
Ship's jail	49 Appear in the gloom	21 Specs
"Dream of Gerontius" composer	51 Where play's the thing	24 A ver
Intents	55 Platitudes in many parks	25 Have no use for
Soiree spoiler	56 Change for a five	26 Gives out
Not a soul	59 "Amnro" at weddings	27 Y's "You Asked —"
Combo of a sort	60 Shur	28 Ridges on insects' wings
3d's follower	61 He won laurels in comedy	29 Inclination
Play up to the fans	62 Scored with a sizzling serve	30 Exterior
Norm	63 Barristers: Abbr.	31 Boxer's maneuver
Stored up	64 Elegance DOWN	32 Fusses
He once lived on the Piazza San Marco	1 Casks: Abbr.	34 Life preserver
Avoid	2 A "laugh" in sports	37 Sights seen by Swiss
Decadent	3 College in New Rochelle	40 Made a cryptogram
Mexican — (draw)	4 Spanish V. I. P.	41 Lean to
Folkways	5 Grip	42 Soil fertilizer
Mourner's headache	6 Peter of old films	43 Bottles up
Litigant	7 Prod	44 Fearing and touch
Incensement	8 Raggedy doll	49 Warbucks
Winged	9 Skelton	49 Secular
Foulard	10 Takes part in a meeting	50 Formerly
Part of a fork	11 Persia today	51 Apt rhyme for a rh
Single	12 Large amount	52 " — each life . . ."
Odor	13 Lugg material	53 Spare
Tap the poker table		54 Sert of yore
Electrical problems		55 Lingerie item
Dramatis		56 Caddy's contents
		57 Kish in music

	HIGH LOW					HIGH LOW					
	C	F	C	F		C	F	C	F		
ALGARVE	17	63	11	52	Fair	LONDON	3	38	4	39	Fair
ALGERIA	1	34	7	46	Fair	LOS ANGELES	12	54	54	64	Rain
AMSTERDAM	8	46	4	49	Cloudy	MADRID	16	61	10	50	Fair
ANKARA	2	36	0	32	Cloudy	MANILA	30	86	23	73	Fair
ATHENS	15	59	6	43	Overcast	MEXICO CITY	24	76	51	61	Fair
AUGUSTANA	12	54	7	45	Cloudy	MIAMI	25	77	13	55	Fair
BANGKOK	31	88	27	72	Cloudy	MONTREAL	1	30	10	12	Cloudy
BEIJING	6	43	1	34	Fair	MOSCOW	1	34	-2	28	Snow
BERLIN	12	53	3	38	Cloudy	MOSCOW	10	43	10	43	Overcast
BELGRADE	10	50	4	39	Overcast	NAIROBI	27	81	26	79	Cloudy
BELIN	10	50	4	39	Overcast	NASSAU	23	73	15	59	Fair
BOSTON	6	41	-1	30	Cloudy	NEW DELHI	22	72	17	63	Fair
BRUSSELS	10	50	5	39	Rain	NEW YORK	17	62	12	57	Fair
BUCHAREST	10	50	7	45	Overcast	NEW YORK	1	35	-18	46	Fair
BUDAPEST	13	55	6	43	Rain	OSLO	1	34	-1	30	Fair
BUENOS AIRES	26	79	23	73	Overcast	PARIS	9	48	8	46	Rain
CAIRO	46	106	40	104	Fair	PRAGUE	9	48	4	39	Rain
CAPE TOWN	25	77	18	64	Fair	REINDEHAVIK	1	34	-18	46	Overcast
CASABLANCA	16	61	1	38	Fair	RIO DE JANEIRO	29	84	25	74	Fair
CHICAGO	1	34	-1	30	Snow	ROME	14	61	11	52	Fair
COPENHAGEN	10	50	4	39	Snow	SAO PAULO	18	64	15	59	Fair
COSTA DEL SOL	16	61	-1	30	Fair	SEBUI	1	34	1	34	Fair
DAMASCUS	8	46	12	54	Fair	SHANGHAI	15	59	2	34	Cloudy
DUBLIN	1	34	-2	32	Snow	SINGAPORE	25	77	21	70	Overcast
EDINBURGH	12	54	8	46	Overcast	SINGAPORE	25	77	21	70	Overcast
FLORENCE	12	54	8	46	Overcast	SINGAPORE	25	77	21	70	Overcast
FRANKFURT	12	54	7	45	Cloudy	SINGAPORE	25	77	21	70	Overcast
GENOVA	12	54	8	46	Overcast	SINGAPORE	25	77	21	70	Overcast
HARARE	28	82	15	59	Cloudy	SINGAPORE	25	77	21	70	Overcast
HLSINKI	-1	30	-9	16	Fair	SINGAPORE	25	77	21	70	Overcast
HONG KONG	22	72	18	64	Overcast	SINGAPORE	25	77	21	70	Overcast
HOUANG	10	50	8	46	Fair	SINGAPORE	25	77	21	70	Overcast
ISTANBUL	10	50	8	46	Fair	SINGAPORE	25	77	21	70	Overcast
JERUSALEM	5	41	0	32	Fair	SINGAPORE	25	77	21	70	Overcast
LAS PALMAS	26	79	23	73	Fair	SINGAPORE	25	77	21	70	Overcast
LAOZ	10	50	8	46	Fair	SINGAPORE	25	77	21	70	Overcast
LISBON	17	63	4	43	Fair	SINGAPORE	25	77	21	70	Overcast

Reprints from the previous 24 hours.

A stylized graphic of a wine bottle. The bottle is dark with a white label. The label features the word 'WINE' in a large, serif font at the top. Below it, in a smaller, cursive font, is 'is you like it?'. At the bottom of the label, in a serif font, is 'It's for everyone'. The bottle is tilted slightly to the right.

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Name: _____
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HERE'S A COOKIE, BUT BEFORE YOU EAT IT, CONSIDER THIS...

AT VALLEY FORGE, ALL GEORGE WASHINGTON AND HIS TROOPS HAD TO EAT WAS "FIRECAKE AND WATER"

"FIRECAKE" ?

A THIN BREAD MADE OF FLOUR AND WATER, AND BAKED OVER A CAMPFIRE

JUST WHAT I NEEDED.. A CHOCOLATE GUILT COOKIE!

THOMAS

HOW 'BOUT A BLAST?

ARE YOU KIDDING?
...MY BODY IS A TEMPLE!

AND BOOZE IS NOT ALLOWED IN A TEMPLE!

WHO'S TALKING BOOZE?

WILEY'S BAR

WILEY'S BAR

1-51

Phil Wit

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YOU HAVE A CIRCULATION PROBLEM

WHAT'S THE REMEDY?

STAY IN ONE BAR

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Panel 1:

UNAWARE THAT ROY'S BODY HAS BEEN FOUND, JEFF BRADY IS CON- FUSED BY THE LIEUTENANT'S QUESTIONS AND INSISTS ON CALLING DR. MORGAN.

I DON'T KNOW WHAT'S GONE ON HERE, DR. MORGAN. I TOLD THE LIEUTENANT THAT I WAS THE ONE WHO GAVE WENDY THE LACED MARIJUANA! NOW HE TELLS ME I SHOULD GET A LAWYER!

Panel 2:

DON'T ANSWER ANY MORE QUESTIONS, JEFF! TELL THE LIEUTENANT THAT I'D LIKE TO TALK WITH HIM, PLEASE!

BRADY BY EDUCATION '53!

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Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

CHABT
 [] [] [] [] [] []

CEWTI
 [] [] [] [] [] []

GLYNIK
 [] [] [] [] [] []

DUNOAL
 [] [] [] [] [] []

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**THE SWORD SWALLOWER
 QUIT HIS JOB WITH
 THE CIRCUS BE-
 CAUSE THEY WANTED
 HIM TO DO THIS.**

Now arrange the cartoon letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by this witty cartoon.

Print answer here: ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ (Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's | **Jumbles:** LOOSE DAISY MARKUP HOTBED
Answer: What soft soap might be recommended for—DIRTY LOOKS

'SURE...YOU LOOK OLD TO ME, BUT
EVERYONE LOOKS OLD TO ME '

By David Plante. 173 pp. \$9.95.
Atheneum, 597 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017.

"DIFFICULT WOMEN" is an apt title, for even in a time when all women seem to be more difficult to themselves and others, a time when it's difficult for them to determine how best to be a modern woman, how to choose among so many further possibilities. This book is difficult for David Plante, too, for he doesn't quite know what to make of Jean Rhys, Sonia Orwell and Germaine Greer, his three subjects.

Because he concedes that he is often baffled by them, "Difficult Women" is a more interesting book than it would have been if he had pretended to understand them

He begins with Jean Rhys, who is already past 80 when his visits are necessary to help her write her autobiography, to satisfy an unformulated curiosity of his own about her, and to get drunk with her as she talks through the afternoons. About this woman who was "rediscovered" this decade ago and called the "harlem center, narcissist,"

Plante says, "I'm not even sure I admire her very greatly as a novelist." What he admires, we learn as we get deeper into the book, is her difficulty. Like R.D. Laing, he seems to be fascinated by "the difficulty of being." And perhaps this is only natural, for if you look at

Solution to Friday's Puzzle

J	I	B	E		C	L	A	W	S		U	L	A	R
U	R	I	S		R	A	J	A	H		N	O	N	E
T	O	R	Q	U	E	M	A	D	A		T	O	T	E
E	N	D	U	E		R	E	M	A	R	E	D		

ENDURE REMARKED
IGLU REBUS
ESPRESSO FIESTA
FARED UNDUE HAL
LUIS FATAL VAIL
ADZ ORLON VERGE
TIERCE PETERPAN
METER SAGO
PROTECTOR MANADU

P	R	O	T	O	Z	O	A	X	A	N	A	D	U
L	E	N	A	I	N	Q	U	I	S	I	T	O	R
E	D	E	R	M	O	U	S	E	C	O	N	E	
B	O	Y	D	G	R	A	N	D	A	R	T	Y	

ON the diagramed deal, South was involved in a competitive auction after his partner had opened with a weak two-bid in diamonds. East took a chance and doubled the final bid of three spades, an aggressive decision even at match-point scoring.

The opening lead of the club nine was a help to South, who won the jack with the king and led a diamond to the queen. East took the ace and returned a heart. South won in dummy, fussed the club ten and led a low club.

South. "I can lead a club dummy, forcing East to sp honor. Then my club six be a big card."

The winning defense was a lead. If South wins and plays top clubs and another West ruff and cash his spade ace. East gains the lead in diamonds cash the spade king and the queen.

NORTH
♦43
♥A97
♦KQ7
♠K9865

West could have ruffed and led a heart, forcing South to guess how to play trumps. West chose to discard, so South ruffed in dummy, cashed his diamond winner, ruffed a heart and led the club king.

WEST (D)
 ♠A7
 ♥K10862
 ♦J732
 ♣98

473

EAST
 ♠K
 ♥Q
 ♦A
 ♣C

This time West ruffed with the spade seven and played another heart. South was now reduced to Q-J-9-8 of trumps. He guessed

right by leading the eight. This forced the ace, and the declarer made two of the last three tricks to make his doubled contract.

"I suppose I should have led ace and another trump. Because if I had

East and West were vulnerable

bidding:

West	North	East
Pass	2 ♠	Dbl.
3 ♣	Pass	Pass
Pass	Pass	Dbl.
Pass	Pass	

BBC WORLD SERVICE
News at 0000, 0200, 0300, 0400, 0500, 0600, 0700, 0800, 0900, 1100, 1200, 1300, 1400, 1500, 1600, 1700, 1800, 1900, 2000, 2100, 2200, 2300, 2400.

[illegible]

VOICE OF AMERICA

[illegible]

Name: **Dolphin**

Wing Thompson: S

Anatole Broyard is on the staff of
The New York Times

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SPORTS

'No-Name' Dolphins, 'Skins Meet in Super Bowl

By Bruce Lowitt

The Associated Press

PASADENA, California — Regardless of the outcome, Sunday's Super Bowl XVII shaped up as a victory for the common man. That is the essence of the Washington Redskins and the Miami Dolphins.

Neither has flamboyant superstars the likes of a Tony Dorsett or a Mark Gastineau. Neither is the darling of the media — no American's Team or Sack Exchange.

And neither is the embodiment of greatness. Not yet. Yet greatness must start somewhere, and it was to start for either the Dolphins or Redskins in the Rose Bowl, whose

had been covered by a tarpaulin during a week of periodic torrential rain.

The greatness may vanish almost as soon as it arrives. Not since the Pittsburgh Steelers defeated the Los Angeles Rams, 31-19, here three years ago has a team played in consecutive Super Bowls.

A team doesn't win big, once back-to-back until it has won its first big one; it does not get to the Super Bowl until it's survived the playoffs; it doesn't get to the playoffs until it has beaten enough challengers.

And it does not defeat those challengers until it has the right

blend of players. That is the business of building such winners as the Redskins and the Dolphins, two once-proved teams fallen on hard times and then painstakingly retooled to meet in only the second rematch in Super Bowl history.

Retooled, in fact, by the same man — Bobby Beathard, once Miami's director of player personnel and now Washington's general manager.

Beathard joined the Dolphins in 1972, their perfect year and the second of their three consecutive Super Bowl seasons. By the time he left for Washington in 1978, Miami was again a contender.

That was the year he and Jack Pardee, then head coach, inherited a Washington team devoid of prime draft choices. Beathard dealt with what little leverage he had and slowly rebuilt the Redskins, too. The fruits of his labors now are on display on both sides of the line of scrimmage.

On one side: defensive end Kim Bales, tackle Bob Baumgardner, linebacker A.J. Duhaney and Larry Gordon — members of Miami's "Killer B's" defense. On the other: tackle Joe Jacoby, guards Russ Grimm and Fred Dean, "the Hogs" of the Redskins offensive line.

There is more to these teams than those units, but they typify the Super Bowl foes — hard work and teamwork.

Each team also has its stars, but even they have yet to be elevated to either instant or lasting recognition.

In the past decade there has been only one Roger, only one Terry, in the National Football League. Washington's quarterback is a guy named Joe. And if that name is just now gaining national attention, Miami quarterback David Woodley remains a mystery.

Running backs? Tony, Earl, Franco — yes. But who's John? Perhaps even the Redskins don't know the enigmatic Riggins all that well, except to discover he's been all but unstoppable since the playoffs began. And who is Miami's Andre Franklin, other than the third-best runner in the league this season?

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Redskin quarterback Theismann: Just a guy named Joe.

Revisiting Thompson: Super Howl

By David Remnick

Washington Post Service

LOS ANGELES — Hunter Thompson, the good doctor of gonzo journalism, "researched" America. He did his field work with the Hell's Angels on the back of a Harley-Davidson, with his "lawyer" at a convention of narcotics agents in Las Vegas and with Richard Nixon on the 1972 presidential campaign trail.

In 1974, Thompson researched the Super Bowl. In the solitude of his hotel room, "watching the wind and weather clocks on the TV set," Thompson issued his report of "fear and loathing."

"For eight long and degrading days I had stalked around Houston with all the other professionals, doing our jobs — which was actually to do nothing at all except drink all the free booze we could pour into our bodies, courtesy of the National Football League, and listen to the loudest and silliest swill ever uttered by man or beast — and finally, on Sunday morning about six hours before the opening kickoff, I was racked to the point of hysteria by a hellish interior conflict."

What Thompson found at the Super Bowl was himself. Again.

And being himself, Thompson decided the only way to kick his boredom, the only way to pry loose the "eight- or nine-pound" leech he felt at the base of his spine, was to deliver a screaming, drunken sermon from a 20th-floor balcony into the vaudeville lobby of his glass and steel hotel just before dawn.

"How many of you will be cast into the lake of fire in the next four years?" Thompson bellowed. "How many will survive?"

The Miami-Minnesota game was merely Thompson's coda, a final scene in which he collected on his bets.

Nearly a decade later, and the Super Bowl is in Los Angeles. Thompson, at last report, is in south Florida researching a book on the cocaine trade and was unavailable for comment.

But for Thompson's absence, the Super Bowl has changed little. One coming here to see what it all means would find the same props

and straight lines. The only difference this year is that there was just a week's worth of weirdness between the conference championship games and Super Bowl instead of the usual two.

Approximately 2,000 media people have descended upon Los Angeles for the rites of January.

"I never thought I'd miss having breakfast with you guys," Miami Coach Don Shula told the assem-

bled press after nine years out of the Super Bowl.

Last Tuesday, the week's first "press day," a half-dozen buses filled with journalists, nearly all of them middle-aged men, headed south from the airport hotels to the fields where the Dolphins and Redskins, nearly all of them men in their 20s, practiced all week.

The buses arrived first at Cal State-Fullerton, and the reporters were told to wait for Shula and the Dolphins out on a sodden practice field. For 15 minutes they waited.

One radio reporter intoned into his Sony: "This is an exclusive. Miami quarterback David Woodley did not show up at practice with his clothes off." Of course, he was only testing his mike.

As Thompson discovered in Houston, the press conferences here in Los Angeles filled the game with enough hot air to float it down to Mexico.

Joe Theismann used his accustomed understatement to describe the affair. "The international focus is on us," he told a massive jumble of writers. And a billion Chinese did not read his words in The People's Daily half a world away.

Bob Holly, a rookie and one of Theismann's backup quarterbacks, sat alone on a bench. Last year at Princeton, Holly wrote a senior thesis on the media and the Tet offensive. This year at the Super Bowl he gestured to the scores of reporters, perhaps more reporters, for a single football game, than ever set foot in Vietnam during the endless war.

"I guess it is international," said Holly.

A reporter asked Dexter Manley if he thought the Redskins were a "blue-collar team." Manley, who stands to push his salary into the stratosphere because of the season he has had, turned to the man and gave the week's one and only single-syllable answer: "No."

Redskins Coach Joe Gibbs appeared slightly uncomfortable and often provided long, rambling answers. On Friday, someone asked him about a shipment of barbecue ribs that was supposed to have been flown in from Virginia for the team.

Gibbs' reply touched on everything from the ribs to ice cream and cake to the weekly habits of his team. Finally, on the subject of barbecue shipment techniques, he interrupted himself. "You guys don't really care, do you?" No one said yes or no.

Only John Riggins handled the whole affair with a touch of genius. After 18 months of silence, he faced the press with irony and calculated enigma.

When reporters asked Bob Dylan in the 60s if he had a message for the youth of America, he said, "Carry a lightbulb." If Dylan said something about peace and brotherhood and be nice to small, furry animals, he would have been as obvious as Peter, Paul and Mary.

Riggins, who was in fine white-tie lede at a Friday-night bash thrown by team chairman Jack Kent Cooke, does the same thing when he credits formaldehyde for his durability or waxes olivine about his future with the Redskins. He gives little away, and so everyone keeps listening and asking for more.

Each team also has its stars, but even they have yet to be elevated to either instant or lasting recognition.

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Running backs? Tony, Earl, Franco — yes. But who's John? Perhaps even the Redskins don't know the enigmatic Riggins all that well, except to discover he's been all but unstoppable since the playoffs began. And who is Miami's Andre Franklin, other than the third-best runner in the league this season?

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Franz Gruber during Sunday's World Cup slalom: "I knew one day that I would win."

Gruber Wins First Cup Race

United Press International

KRANJSKA GORA, Yugoslavia — Austrian Franz Gruber stayed on his skis while his more accomplished rivals toppled like dominoes Sunday as he won a slalom race here ahead of Stig Strand of Swe-

den and Michel Canac of France.

It was Gruber's first World Cup victory and Austria's first slalom triumph since Klaus Heidegger won in Kitzbühel in 1979. By finishing third, Canac became the highest-placed Frenchman in 10 years.

Saturday's giant slalom here was also won by an Austrian, as Hans Enn, whose career was threatened by a car crash two years ago, claimed victory over Max Julien of Switzerland and Ingemar Stenmark of Sweden.

Only 23 of the 70 racers completed both slalom runs Sunday on a treacherous track. Gruber, mastering the slippery snow to clock an aggregate time of 1 minute 28.62 seconds for his two runs; the 57-year-old 1,013-meter piste had a vertical drop of 185 meters (610 feet).

It looked as if Strand was set for his second slalom victory of the season when he posted the fastest opening heat with 44.01 and then saw his two closest rivals, Andreas Wenzel of Liechtenstein and Christian Orlinsky of Austria, both ski off-course.

But the Swede seemed too nervous on his second run, clocking 44.95. Gruber, who had been lying fourth after the opening heat, seized his chance and clocked 43.06 to add to his opening 45.56.

"Everybody was saying I was only good enough to finish second, third or fourth," Gruber said. "But I knew one day that I would win."

The first-day casualties included the two leading slalom specialists — Stenmark and Phil Mahre. Stenmark, with two victories this season, slipped on the lower half of the course, and Mahre, holder of the overall cup title for the past two seasons, wiped out near the same steep part of the track.

In Saturday's giant slalom, Enn posted the fastest first-heat time of 1 minute, 13.49 seconds. He followed it with a blistering 1:10.70 to finish with an aggregate time of 2:24.19 for the two runs down the 48-gate, 1,185-meter course, which dropped 357 meters.

Stenmark was 38-hundredths of a second behind Enn after the opening leg. The crowd then waited for Stenmark to produce one of his renowned second-run charges. But he posted a disappointing 1:11.02 and finished with 2:24.89.

Wenzel has 161, and Hess, the reigning champion, has 135.

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Quario Women's Slalom Victory; De Agostini Dominates Downhill

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LES DIABLERETS, Switzerland — Maria-Rosa Quario of Italy skied superbly in the second heat Sunday to win a women's World Cup slalom after lying third at the end of the first run. On Saturday, Doris de Agostini picked up her third downhill victory and virtually sewed up the World Cup downhill championship.

Quario flew down the course in 39.87 seconds after clocking 41.83 in the first heat and took first place with an aggregate time of 1:21.72 seconds.

Hanni Wenzel of Liechtenstein finished second in 1:22.29 and Dorotea Talska of Poland was third in 1:22.50.

Roswitha Steiner of Austria finished fourth.

Errika Hess of Switzerland, fifth after the first leg, compromised her chances of retaining the lead in the overall cup standings when she hooked a ski on a flag pole and was disqualified.

Quario said concentration was a key to her first World Cup victory since 1979.

"I didn't even notice that it was raining," she said. "I just concentrated on the course and tried to ski well."

The occasional heavy rains plagued the race. At one point during the first run, four skiers in a row left the course.

The track seemed somewhat better in the second run, and Quario said it didn't hurt her that her coach laid out the course for the second heat. Her 39.87 was the final run's best clocking.

Wenzel posted a leading 49.67 in the first.

In Saturday's downhill, De Agostini barreled down the wet, 2,112-meter track with a vertical drop of 505 meters (1,666 feet) and 27 gates in 1 minute, 24.65 seconds. It was the eighth cup

LANGUAGE

Matters of Anatomy

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — "I've had it up to my keister," said President Reagan, expressing his irritation at unauthorized disclosures of his private conversations. My telephone immediately began ringing, since the analysis here of "dipsey doodle," people come to me for the etymology of Reagan's deliciously outdated Americanisms.

Keister, pronounced KEE-say, has a meaning of "sauce, saucer, handbag," with a frequent connotation of "burglar's toolcase"; it is probably a borrowing, through Yiddish, of the German *Kiste*, "chest." In 1931, American Speech magazine gave that definition along with another: "Keister, a satchel; also what one sits on."

Now we are coming to what the president had in mind. Researchers at the Dictionary of American Regional English provided me with a printout of words used to describe the portion of the anatomy that Reagan had it up to, by frequency of use. The most popular word is not fit to print in the *New York Times*, but the others are *funny, rump, bottom, rear end, behind, rear, ass, tail, can and backside*. Less frequently used are the French *derriere*, the British *bum*, the bookish *buttocks* and the highfalutin *posterior*. The president's choice, *keister*, is far down the list, between *cheeks* and the Yiddish *tochis*; slang lexicographers are keeping their eyes on *bum*, now enjoying a vogue far from South Saco.

"I HAVE come across a contemporary custom," writes Christian Rendiro of Hamden, Connecticut, "particularly among the younger successful executive class. For greeting, at one time, there was the bow. Then the embrace. Then kissing. Recently I have come to see more and more of that age group 'shouldering.'"

Rendiro, like Adam on Naming Day in the Garden of Eden, has coined a word to describe a phenomenon that has gone unreported partly because it is unnamed.

At cocktail parties, or soirees after football games — usually when people have food in one hand and a drink in the other — a new and curious form of physical contact is

made. It has nothing to do with sex, and is engaged in by men with men, men with women, and women with women. The greater risks his or her shoulder, gently but briskly, against the shoulder of the greeted, who smiles and either accepts the rub demurely or enthusiastically rubs back.

Before addressing the linguistic side of this, let us get an expert opinion on the social side from Judith Martin, the United Feature Syndicate's "Miss Manners," and author of the novel "Gilbert: A Comedy of Manners," published by Atheneum.

"I have noticed the new social practice, too," says Miss Martin. "Manners," and would be delighted to have it given a name, although not 'shouldering.' In manners, we may, within the outer limits of politeness, give someone the cold shoulder (an abrupt turn of the body, shoulder first, at the approach of someone one wishes to snub), but not a warm shoulder."

Is the new greeting correct, or at least acceptable? "The new gesture seems an excellent response to the current enmity in social greetings," replies the arbiter and novelist. "With some people shaking hands, some kissing one cheek, some the air next to one or two cheeks, some hugging, there are a great many mishaps. Rubbing shoulders, or just lifting shoulders (the right one only, so it does not resemble a shrug) seems within the tradition of vestigial gestures and very practical, as Rendiro points out, for those who have their hands full, as so many people do these days."

Although she accepts the practice, a tiny frown appears on Miss Manners' ladylike brow at the word *shouldering*. I would smooth out that frown because the participle form is not these days. *Parenting* has joined *mothering* and *fathering*, and to be followed by a colleague for dealing with one's parents such as *childrearing*. *Shouldering* has a clear analogy in *elbowing*, which is not a greeting but an action taken in shopping for clothes in discount houses.

Other coinages for contact while clutched together will be entertained, but the new greeting is *shouldering* until further notice.

New York Times Service

Estelle Winwood: A Feisty 100

By Alican Harmet

LOS ANGELES — Estelle Winwood tips Gallo cream sherry, plays bridge three times a week, smokes three packs of cigarettes a day and just turned 100.

Wearing brown brocade and a huge triangular hat, gold bracelets on both arms and black patent-leather pumps, and looking like a cross between a medieval queen and a carving of an ancient Egyptian princess, the feisty and deft character actress of more than 40 Broadway plays and a score of movies sits on her sofa at noon sipping her drink.

Most noons she is still asleep in her four-poster bed. The habits of a lifetime in the theater are not easily broken. She eats breakfast at 12:30 P.M., reads in bed until 3 — she is currently halfway through Kenneth Tynan's "Show People" — and then begins telephoning for a bridge game or an escort to take her out to dinner, perhaps to Ma Maison, the trendy French bistro across the hills from her white stucco San Fernando Valley home. She goes out most nights. If she is forced to dine at home, she is likely to be so angry that she will smoke a pack of cigarettes in place of eating dinner.

For her 100th birthday Jan. 24, there was a party. President Reagan sent a telegram. Queen Elizabeth II sent a letter. Actors Equity gave her 100 red roses.

Fairy godmother to Leslie Caron's Cinderella in MGM's 1955 movie "The Glass Slipper," one of the madwomen of Jean Giraudoux's "The Madwoman of Chaillet" on Broadway in 1949, she was most often in some comedy by Noel Coward, James M. Barrie, Oscar Wilde or George Bernard Shaw. "The shine and polish of porcelain ware," Brooks Atkinson, the drama critic of The New York Times, wrote of her Lady Bracknell in Wilde's "The Importance of Being Earnest" in 1919.

For Winwood, life is long and art but a passing fancy. "I've never taken life seriously about being an actress," she says. "I haven't any advice. Everything's luck. If you lose, you have to leave acting; if you win, you make a fortune. I've always looked on 100 as something for my great-grandmother in England. Coming to me it's like a punishment. Who wants to be 100?"

"Isn't it better than the alternative?" "I wouldn't mind being dead," she says. "It would be something new."

Winwood lives relentlessly in the present. "I don't think about careers. I think about how many people are coming to tea."

"I don't want to let you lie," she says, struggling with the memory of her four years and some 300 plays at the Liverpool Repertory Company, where she got her training. "I was a very clever girl then, still am." A moment later she insists that her parents were delighted when she went on the stage just before the turn of the century. "My fam-



Centenarian Winwood: Waiting for "something wonderful to happen."

ily, being English, didn't mind. It's only Americans who make a fuss about such things." Her biographer, Bill Singer, sitting in a corner, whispers, "Her father objected strenuously. Her mother favored it."

Her father was "an important civil engineer, and we had our own tennis court," she says. Her father, she believes, died young on that tennis court. "I can't do now the things I did then," she says, "play tennis all day long." She can, however, see without glasses, eat or drink anything she likes without worrying and imperiously live alone.

"Nobody could live with that woman. She's mean," says Obelia Myers, her daytime companion of the last 17 years, affectionately. "I get along with her so long as I go home every night."

"I've got my dog," says Winwood. "I adore animals." She strokes the white poodle that lies beside her on the couch. "Lily, do you love your Mum?"

Winwood is somewhat deaf and refuses to wear a hearing aid. "You don't miss anything not listening to conversations." During the last decade she has broken both hips and since she refused therapy, she walks with a cane. But her long bony fingers with the bright red nail polish do not tremble as she picks up her glass.

The glass is decorated with the queen of hearts. "I've never met married," she

says, which is true in an eccentric way. She has been married four times — to Arthur Chesney, the brother of Edmund Gwenn, the well-known character actor, to Guttrick McCintick, who later married Katharine Cornell, to a New Zealand rancher, and, 39 years ago, to Robert Henderson, an English stage director many years her junior. The first two marriages ended in divorce. Her third husband died. She has lived apart from Henderson for the past 35 years, although he drops in several times a year to see her.

The living room crackles with one-liners from Winwood's brightly painted lips. (In 1919, three years after her Broadway debut, she defiantly chose to wear lipstick off the stage as well as on, an action that dismayed the society of the day.) "You're coming for a week or two?" she asks a photographer as he puts down his bulging camera bag. Or, when it is pointed out that her views on acting have changed since an interview published nearly two decades ago, "If I didn't change in 17 years, I'd be in the lunatic asylum."

She loves old silver and, she says, never had a woman friend except Tallulah Bankhead. "I don't like women. I think they're silly," she says with a gesture of dismissal. Is there anything she would really like?

She takes a thoughtful sip of her drink and a last drag on her cigarette and says, "I'd like something wonderful to happen."

Every morning at 7 a.m., Flores strings 50 pounds of beef on a clothesline in a cage that he hoists up a 50-foot-high pole outside El Charro.

The beef is sun-dried for nine hours, then brought down, steamed, run through a tenderizer and later marinated with oils and spices, fried in lard, then saturated with lime juice. This is *carne seca*, one of the most eagerly sought-after foods in town.

"*Carne seca* is one of many Mexican dishes that originated here in Tucson," Carlotta Flores said. "Chimichanga — deep-fried burrito — is another dish that originated in Tucson. My great-aunt, Monica Flin, had a lot to do with the creation of chimichanga."

The Floreses say *tostadas con quesos* — melted cheese on tortillas — were first served in Tucson.

In Tucson restaurants, 18-inch-diameter wafers thin homemade flour tortillas covered with melted cheese are served on pedestal dishes.

Like nearly every Mexican dish served in Tucson, there is a distinctive flavor even in something as

ARIZONA POSTCARD Tucson con Carne Seca

By Charles Hillinger

LOS ANGELES TIMES SERVICE
TUCSON, Arizona — Tucson's city manager, Joel Valdez, says he never eats Mexican food when he travels.

"You see, people in Tucson are spoiled. Tucson has the best Mexican food in America. Many say our food is better than that found anywhere in Mexico."

The El Charro restaurant in the El Presidio Historic section of downtown Tucson and other Mexican restaurants throughout the city proclaim the superiority of Tucson's Sonoran-style Mexican cuisine boldly across the top of menus.

TUCSON — MEXICAN FOOD: CAPITAL OF THE WORLD?

The difference is our food is steeped in the cooking tradition brought to Tucson by pioneering families from the state of Sonora over a century ago, explained Carlotta Flores, who, with her husband, Ray, owns and operates El Charro.

Her great-aunt, Monica Flin, owned El Charro and ran the restaurant's kitchen from 1922 until her death in 1976 at the age of 94. She is a Tucson legend.

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Like nearly every Mexican dish served in Tucson, there is a distinctive flavor even in something as

simple as a cheese crisp on a flour tortilla.

"There are many reasons why Flores explained. "Spices, method of cooking. The fact we eat our food in lard. Our tortillas are homemade, not machine made, on chili is ground fresh every day. I don't use chili powder."

Other regional dishes include green corn tamales and flat enchiladas — a small pancake-like dish. Many prominent personages from Mexico fly to Tucson, just as Cantinflas, the actor, and Javier Sausa, president of Santa Tequila, Mexico's biggest tequila company, are aficionados of Tucson's Sonoran-style cooking.

Even lunch counters like the 57-year-old Rapido across from the Tucson Museum of Art are claimed as a gourmet's delight.

Rapido, in the same family since 1932, came by its name because Anisio Perez, the founder, was the first in Tucson to use an automobile to deliver food, a 1930 Plymouth.

For 50 years, customers have been lining up at midday outside the tiny food stand to buy red chili burritos.

Quarantine Rule For Entry to U.S. May Be Revised

United Press International

ATLANTA — New U.S. foreign quarantine regulations listing diseases capable of creating a public health threat are expected to be signed into law soon by President Ronald Reagan.

The regulations were last revised in 1956. The new regulations delete many diseases which quarantine officers at U.S. ports of entry no longer are concerned with but adds others which could bar or delay entry of travelers. The additions include *Leishmaniasis*, *Cholera*, *Chagas*, *Yaws*, *Brucellosis*, *Paratuberculosis*, *Leptospirosis*, *Q fever*, *Rocky Mountain spotted fever*, *Shistosomiasis*, *Amoebiasis*, *Giardiasis*, *Cryptosporidiosis*, *Isosporiasis*, *Cyclosporiasis*, *Microsporidiosis*, *Trichinosis*, *Toxoplasmosis*, *Parvovirus B19*, *Hepatitis A*, *Hepatitis B*, *Hepatitis C*, *Hepatitis D*, *Hepatitis E*, *Hepatitis F*, *Hepatitis G*, *Hepatitis H*, *Hepatitis I*, *Hepatitis J*, *Hepatitis K*, *Hepatitis L*, *Hepatitis M*, *Hepatitis N*, *Hepatitis O*, *Hepatitis P*, *Hepatitis Q*, *Hepatitis R*, *Hepatitis S*, *Hepatitis T*, *Hepatitis U*, *Hepatitis V*, *Hepatitis W*, *Hepatitis X*, *Hepatitis Y*, *Hepatitis Z*, *Hepatitis AA*, *Hepatitis AB*, *Hepatitis AC*, *Hepatitis AD*, *Hepatitis AE*, *Hepatitis AF*, *Hepatitis AG*, *Hepatitis AH*, *Hepatitis AI*, *Hepatitis AJ*, *Hepatitis AK*, *Hepatitis AL*, *Hepatitis AM*, *Hepatitis AN*, *Hepatitis AO*, *Hepatitis AP*, *Hepatitis AQ*, *Hepatitis AR*, *Hepatitis AS*, *Hepatitis AT*, *Hepatitis AU*, *Hepatitis AV*, *Hepatitis AW*, *Hepatitis AX*, *Hepatitis AY*, *Hepatitis AZ*, *Hepatitis BA*, *Hepatitis BB*, *Hepatitis BC*, *Hepatitis BD*, *Hepatitis BE*, *Hepatitis BF*, *Hepatitis BG*, *Hepatitis BH*, *Hepatitis BI*, *Hepatitis BJ*, *Hepatitis BK*, *Hepatitis BL*, *Hepatitis BM*, *Hepatitis BN*, *Hepatitis BO*, *Hepatitis BP*, *Hepatitis BQ*, *Hepatitis BR*, *Hepatitis BS*, *Hepatitis BT*, *Hepatitis BU*, *Hepatitis BV*, *Hepatitis BW*, *Hepatitis BX*, *Hepatitis BY*, *Hepatitis BZ*, *Hepatitis CA*, *Hepatitis CB*, *Hepatitis CC*, *Hepatitis CD*, *Hepatitis CE*, *Hepatitis CF*, *Hepatitis CG*, *Hepatitis CH*, *Hepatitis CI*, *Hepatitis CJ*, *Hepatitis CK*, *Hepatitis CL*, *Hepatitis CM*, *Hepatitis CN*, *Hepatitis CO*, *Hepatitis CP*, *Hepatitis CQ*, *Hepatitis CR*, *Hepatitis CS*, *Hepatitis CT*, *Hepatitis CU*, *Hepatitis CV*, *Hepatitis CW*, *Hepatitis CX*, *Hepatitis CY*, *Hepatitis CZ*, *Hepatitis DA*, *Hepatitis DB*, *Hepatitis DC*, *Hepatitis DD*, *Hepatitis DE*, *Hepatitis DF*, *Hepatitis DG*, *Hepatitis DH*, *Hepatitis DI*, *Hepatitis DJ*, *Hepatitis DK*, *Hepatitis DL*, *Hepatitis DM*, *Hepatitis DN*, *Hepatitis DO*, *Hepatitis DP*, *Hepatitis DQ*, *Hepatitis DR*, *Hepatitis DS*, *Hepatitis DT*, *Hepatitis DU*, *Hepatitis DV*, *Hepatitis DW*, *Hepatitis DX*, *Hepatitis DY*, *Hepatitis DZ*, *Hepatitis EA*, *Hepatitis EB*, *Hepatitis EC*, *Hepatitis ED*, *Hepatitis EE*, *Hepatitis EF*, *Hepatitis EG*, *Hepatitis EH*, *Hepatitis EI*, *Hepatitis EJ*, *Hepatitis EK*, *Hepatitis EL*, *Hepatitis EM*, *Hepatitis EN*, *Hepatitis EO*, *Hepatitis EP*, *Hepatitis EQ*, *Hepatitis ER*, *Hepatitis ES*, *Hepatitis ET*, *Hepatitis EU*, *Hepatitis EV*, *Hepatitis EW*, *Hepatitis EX*, *Hepatitis EY*, *Hepatitis EZ*, *Hepatitis FA*, *Hepatitis FB*, *Hepatitis FC*, *Hepatitis FD*, *Hepatitis FE*, *Hepatitis FF*, *Hepatitis FG*, *Hepatitis FH*, *Hepatitis FI*, *Hepatitis FJ*, *Hepatitis FK*, *Hepatitis FL*, *Hepatitis FM*, *Hepatitis FN*, *Hepatitis FO*, *Hepatitis FP*, *Hepatitis FQ*, *Hepatitis FR*, *Hepatitis FS*, *Hepatitis FT*, *Hepatitis FU*, *Hepatitis FV*, *Hepatitis FW*, *Hepatitis FX*, *Hepatitis FY*, *Hepatitis FZ*, *Hepatitis GA*, *Hepatitis GB*, *Hepatitis GC*, *Hepatitis GD*, *Hepatitis GE*, *Hepatitis GF*, *Hepatitis GG*, *Hepatitis GH*, *Hepatitis GI*, *Hepatitis GJ*, *Hepatitis GK*, *Hepatitis GL*, *Hepatitis GM*, *Hepatitis GN*, *Hepatitis GO*, *Hepatitis GP*, *Hepatitis GQ*, *Hepatitis GR*, *Hepatitis GS*, *Hepatitis GT*, *Hepatitis GU*, *Hepatitis GV*, *Hepatitis GW*, *Hepatitis GX*, *Hepatitis GY*, *Hepatitis GZ*, *Hepatitis HA*, *Hepatitis HB*, *Hepatitis HC*, *Hepatitis HD*, *Hepatitis HE*, *Hepatitis HF*, *Hepatitis HG*, *Hepatitis HH*, *Hepatitis HI*, *Hepatitis HJ*, *Hepatitis HK*, *Hepatitis HL*, *Hepatitis HM*, *Hepatitis HN*, *Hepatitis HO*, *Hepatitis HP*, *Hepatitis HQ*, *Hepatitis HR*, *Hepatitis HS*, *Hepatitis HT*, *Hepatitis HU*, 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*Hepatitis YQ*, *Hepatitis YR*, *Hepatitis YS*, *Hepatitis YT*, *Hepatitis YU*, *Hepatitis YV*, *Hepatitis YW*, *Hepatitis YX*, *Hepatitis YY*, *Hepatitis YZ*, *Hepatitis ZA*, *Hepatitis ZB*, *Hepatitis ZC*, *Hepatitis ZD*, *Hepatitis ZE*, *Hepatitis ZF*, *Hepatitis ZG*, *Hepatitis ZH*, *Hepatitis ZI*, *Hepatitis ZJ*, *Hepatitis ZK*, *Hepatitis ZL*, *Hepatitis ZM*, *Hepatitis ZN*, *Hepatitis ZO*, *Hepatitis ZP*, *Hepatitis ZQ*, *Hepatitis ZR*, *Hepatitis ZS*, *Hepatitis ZT*, *Hepatitis ZU*, *Hepatitis ZV*, *Hepatitis ZW*, *Hepatitis ZX*, *Hepatitis ZY*, *Hepatitis ZZ*.

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